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Long, Hard Trail Led To Unabomber Suspect

Recluse Held in Montana Is Accused In Deadly Anti-Technology Campaign

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The man suspected by the FBI of being the Unabomber, a canny terrorist blamed for three bombing deaths and more than a score of maimings over 17 years, was charged Thursday in federal court in Helena, Montana, with possession of bomb-related materials.

The suspect, Theodore J. Kaczynski, 53, was detained Wednesday in the one-room shack he had built in a remote area outside the small town of Lincoln, 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of Helena.

His arrest followed one of the longest and most intensive manhunts in U.S. history. His name was brought to the attention of the FBI by his brother David, who said that papers discovered in the attic of his mother's former home in Illinois resembled published documents known to come from the Unabomber.

Mr. Kaczynski, wearing an orange prison jumpsuit, was taken Thursday from the Lewis and Clark County jail in Helena, where he had spent the night, to the federal courthouse, three blocks away, for arraignment.

An FBI affidavit filed in U.S. District Court said that federal agents had found at least one partially completed pipe bomb and chemicals and diagrams for making bombs during a painstaking search of Mr. Kaczynski's cabin. Mr. Kaczynski was not charged with any of the 16 bombings attributed to the Unabomber, a description that comes from the fact that most of his targets were connected to universities or airlines.

But the federal charge of "illegally possessing a destructive device" allows authorities to keep Mr. Kaczynski in custody while they attempt to prove links to the Unabomber attacks.

The FBI affidavit said the search of the cabin turned up sketches of explosive devices as well as pipes of galvanized metal, copper and plastic, four of which appeared to be in the early stages of pipe-bomb construction; containers labeled as chemicals that can be used in explosive devices, and papers "containing what appear to be logs of experiments to determine the

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Agence France-Presse

Theodore J. Kaczynski, shown after his arrest in Montana. The photo was taken from CNN television.

The Journey: From Harvard and Berkeley to Backwoods

By John Schwartz
and Serge F. Kovaleski
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — People in Lincoln, Montana, thought of him as the ultimate recluse — in a town that was already isolated, he chose to live five miles away in the hills. So far had Theodore John Kaczynski removed himself from society that an FBI agent watching his cabin from a snowbank once saw a cougar stalk and kill a deer.

Mr. Kaczynski lived by himself without a telephone, electricity or running water. Wearing soiled, threadbare overalls or jeans and a straw hat, the bearded loner would ride his bicycle down into town for supplies or long visits to the public library. When the snow was deep, he would hitch a ride on the mail truck or walk.

Like Mr. Kaczynski himself, the cabin seemed rough and wild on the outside: garbage cans overflowed with refuse, and beer cans were strewn about the yard.

But the jumbled exterior gave no hint of what lay inside. The small cabin was "wall-to-wall books," according to a neighbor, the only indication that the reclusive mountain man had another life as a mathematician who had been trained at Harvard and who, according to the FBI, became one of America's most wanted terrorists.

"They were not thrown about but neatly stacked along the walls," said Lee Mason, who lives less than a mile away, speaking of the books. "The only other thing I saw was a table and a chair."

Mandy Wilson, who delivered his firewood, recalled seeing a large number of candles, apparently to read by. But outside the cabin, she said, "It looked like a few things had been let go."

Few locals knew his name. "He was a real shy man," said Theresa Brown, 21, who works at a Lincoln store, Garland Town and Country, of Mr. Kaczynski.

He lived in the town for more than a decade, but no one interviewed Wednesday knew about his Harvard degree or his talent for mathematics — or, if the FBI is correct, his affinity for building bombs.

He was born May 22, 1942, in Chicago, and grew up in the working-class suburb of Evergreen Park. He entered Harvard in 1958 on a scholarship, with the freshman class register saying he was to study mathematics and physics.

While at Harvard, Mr. Kaczynski lived in Eliot House, but did not make much of an impression. "As soon as I

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Off Course, Brown's Jet Plowed Into A Mountain

Instrument Problem Is Suspected in Crash; All 33 Aboard Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBROVNIK, Croatia — The plane carrying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown veered badly off course before it crashed, killing all 33 people aboard, U.S. officials said Thursday.

"The plane was not where it should have been," said Peter Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Croatia. "It seems to have flown up not along the coast but along a valley one ridge over."

The U.S. secretary of defense, William J. Perry, said that initial speculation about the cause of the crash was focusing on faulty instrumentation. But many questions remained a day after the jet clipped a rocky hill in a raging rainstorm and crashed about four kilometers (three miles) short of Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport.

Mr. Galbraith repeated that there was no evidence of hostile fire.

As U.S. and Croatian investigators gathered at the crash site on the steep hillside near the port city of Dubrovnik, the news that the plane had wandered from its flight path offered the first explanation of what went wrong.

Prime Minister Zlatko Matesa of Croatia said air traffic controllers reported nothing unusual in the last communication with the plane's crew five minutes before the military Boeing 737 disappeared from radar screens.

Dubrovnik airport sources and a U.S. Air Force spokesman in Germany, where the plane was based, said earlier that the jet lacked a flight recorder, which could have provided important clues to the cause of the crash.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

John Pomfret of The Washington Post reported from Cilipi, Croatia:

A multinational search-and-rescue team began Thursday to hand-carry the bodies off the slopes of a fog enshrouded mountaintop.

As driving rain and high winds pelted Croatia's southern Adriatic Coast for a third straight day, hundreds of American, Croatian and French soldiers picked through the rubble of the crash atop the craggy peak known as St. John's Hill. By nightfall, the bodies of 31 Americans and 2 Croatians, a photographer and an interpreter, had been recovered, officials said.

"The search process is complete," Mr. Matesa told reporters Thursday afternoon at a news conference in the Dubrovnik airport. "There are no survivors. It is finished."

The crash was the second major disaster to strike U.S.-led efforts to bring peace to the Balkans after four years of war. On Aug. 19, three senior American negotiators were killed in a traffic accident as they traveled in an armored personnel carrier on a dangerous mountain road into the then-besieged Bosnian capital, Sarajevo.

American and Croatian officials who visited the site Thursday painted a gruesome picture of the carnage atop St. John's Hill and provided some insight into what happened to the U.S. Air Force T-43 after it disappeared from Croatian and U.S. AWACS radar screens sometime between 2:52 P.M.

See CRASH, Page 3

AGENDA

France Restricts The Sale of Offal

PARIS (AFP) — France is banning all offal from cattle more than five years old, following recommendations from the World Health Organization on how to control the spread of "mad cow" disease, the Agriculture Ministry announced Thursday.

All offal products from cattle born before July 31, 1991, will be withdrawn from the market, the ministry said. Agriculture Minister Philippe Vasseur called the step "a preventive measure pending further scientific advice."

World Health Organization experts in Geneva also recommended a worldwide ban on the use of "ruminant tissues in ruminant feed." (Page 5)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 6.86	Up 0.15%
5682.88	136.20

The Dollar

New York, Thurs. @4P.M.		previous close
DM	1.4809	1.4821
Pound	1.5308	1.5255
Yen	107.045	106.975
FF	5.038	5.0525

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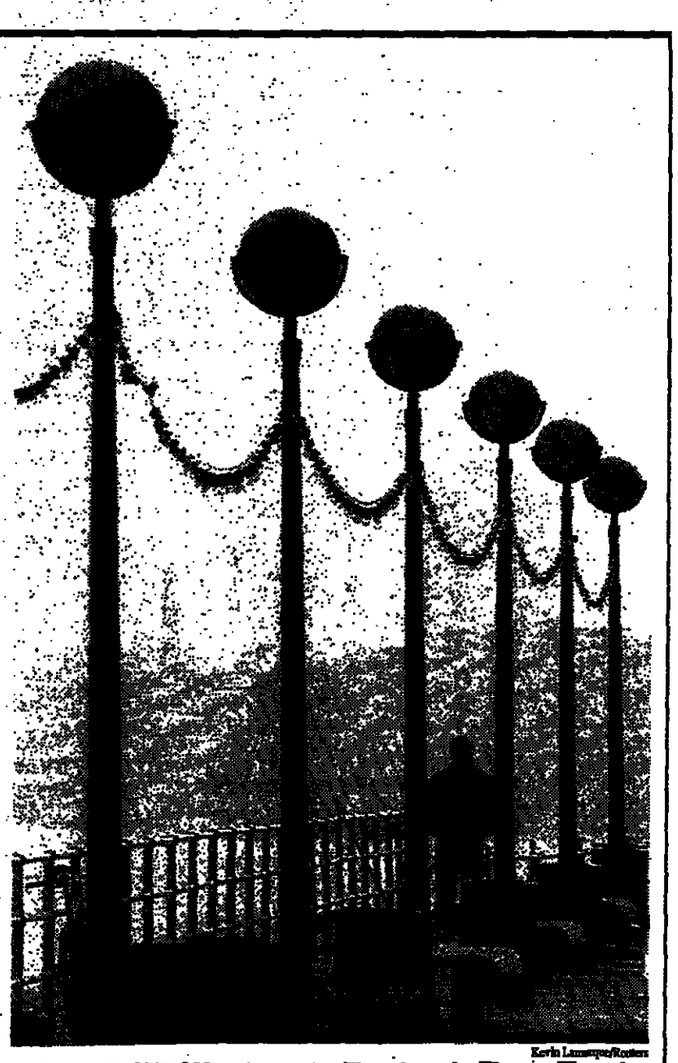

Kevin Lamarque/Reuters

APRIL IN LONDON — A man strolling along the Thames Thursday as spring belatedly arrived after London's darkest March on record.

North Korea Repudiates Rules That Govern DMZ

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea said Thursday that it would no longer respect the rules governing the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas, and the United Nations Command called the decision "ambiguous but clearly dangerous."

North Korea issued a statement saying that it would "give up its duty" of controlling the demilitarized zone, and accused the South of moving personnel, tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons into the buffer zone.

The North did not explain what it meant by giving up "its duty" in the zone, which is four miles (six kilometers) wide and stretches across the Korean Peninsula. But it said that its personnel and vehicles would no longer bear distinctive insignia and markings when entering the joint security area at Panmunjom and the demilitarized zone.

The U.S.-led military command and the South Korean Defense Ministry said they were not taking any special military measures because of the North Korean move.

But a statement from U.S military officials in Seoul said:

"While the DPRK statement is ambiguous in several of its points, the statement is clearly a dangerous step in the DPRK's continuing efforts to dismantle the 1953 Armistice Agreement."

After a meeting of cabinet ministers dealing with security, the South Korean government issued a statement that said:

"We see it as a North Korean scheme to unilaterally discard the armistice and attempt military provocations. We will never tolerate such attempts."

Park Yong Ok, a senior Defense Ministry official, said the North seemed to be trying to heighten tension along the border to force bilateral talks with Washington that would exclude South Korea.

Last year, the North forced out neutral peace observers on its side of the border, and closed down an office in the Panmunjom peace village.

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

'Insidious' Book on Goebbels Dropped

By Tamara Jones
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — St. Martin's Press has canceled publication of a biography of Joseph Goebbels by David Irving, admitting that the work it had so strongly defended is in fact "an insidious" piece of anti-Semitic propaganda.

"We made a mistake," said Thomas J. McCormack, St. Martin's chairman.

His three-page statement nonetheless tried to defend the original decision to publish the 640-page biography of Hitler's propaganda chief, and also excuse the publisher's earlier scathing response to critics who complained about bestowing credibility on Mr. Irving, who denies the Holocaust ever took place.

Mr. Irving, reached at home in London, said he had not yet been formally notified that the publisher was backing out, "but I would not be surprised it if is true."

Mr. Irving went on to suggest that he was being persecuted by "certain people" whom he refused to identify.

St. Martin's did not disclose the terms of its financial arrangements with the 58-year-old Briton, but said the book had not yet been printed.

Thomas Dunne, the publisher at St. Martin's, was not sanctioned in any way for his role as the book's chief advocate.

Mr. Dunne did not return a telephone call nor did he issue a separate statement, though Mr. McCormack poin-

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Ritals
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

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Glitz Isn't Everything, as a U.K. Film Studio Boss Can Verify

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

SHEPPERTON, England — Running a movie studio just ain't what it used to be.

Eager to introduce a visitor to handfuls of screen stars, the studio boss walks out to a low white building littered with black spots and surrounded by a steel mesh fence. But when he tries the gate, one of the stars' assistants bars his path and stabs a stern finger at a sign reading, "Do Not Disturb: Puppies at Play."

Yes, the canine stars of "101 Dalmatians" are hard at work at Shepperton Studios these days. But the dapper, silver-haired managing director of the place, Dennis Carrigan, hardly has a front row seat, much less easy access.

Instead of the life of Hollywood fable — the life of glitz, glamour and sex — Mr. Carrigan likens his role to that of a mere hotel manager. Instead of hotel rooms, Shepperton rents stages.

They range from the 30,000-square-foot Stage H — currently the home of Cruella De Ville's mock mansion — at £13,000 ($20,000) a week to smaller stages suitable for television work, yours for a mere £5,000 a week. Beyond that are such sundries as dressing rooms, ranging from "superstar suites" at £475 a week to mere "standard" accommodations at £150, plus available office space and, in the best traditions of hoteliers around the world, hefty charges for phone and fax lines.

Like Pinewood, the only other surviving British film studio out of 23 that littered the landscape just after World War II, Shepperton has gone "four wall," as it is called in the trade. Unlike their Hollywood brethren, the British studios now merely provide the physical plant for the making of movies and television.

The stars and such sets as Kenneth Branagh's lavish recreation of Hamlet's palace currently sprawling over Stages A and B, come from an endlessly rotating cast of film producers — men and women who cast an altogether longer shadow at the kennel gate than Mr. Carrigan.

Still Mr. Carrigan's lot is not that bad. Shepperton raked in sales of £9 million, a 20 percent gain on the previous year, and the prospects for further flush times look good. With a modicum of cost-consciousness having hit even Hollywood, British studios have found increasing favor.

"It is 25 to 30 percent cheaper to make a movie here than in America," said Mr. Carrigan, who also notes the ample and alluring stock of nearby British backdrops such as castles, mansions, ruins.

Among the most shopworn of those sites is Shepperton's headquarters itself, the rambling house that sits on the edge of the studio's 26 acres of tightly packed warehouse-like buildings.

"This place goes back to the year dot," said Mr. Carrigan of Littleton Park, the 17th century

See STUDIO, Page 10

The Risks of Exploitation / **Signs of Danger**

It's Africa's Last Pristine Rain Forest

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

EVELA, Gabon — The forest grows so thick at the edge of this tiny settlement that even the N'tem River, a sizable waterway, is completely obscured in the riotous greenery. Asked what lies beyond, a Fang villager shrugs and says, "Nothing."

From time immemorial, for the Fang — one of the Bantu peoples who make up the bulk of Central Africa's population — this area has been known as the edge of the world. But in fact, the land beyond this point has always been home to others: small groups of Pygmies, whose hunting-and-gathering livelihood had until recently changed little in a millennium or more.

The equatorial forest inhabited by Gabon's Pygmies is at the heart of Africa's last intact belt of rain forest. It is still peopled by fewer than 40,000 inhabitants. But now it is facing changes of a pace and magnitude far greater than anyone here, Fang or Pygmy, has yet grasped.

Only a few dozen miles from this village, convoys of lumber trucks filled with stone are bringing material to French-led crews paving roads that will open up this area as never before. In the capital, Libreville, and in the headquarters of European logging companies, plans are being made to exploit the forest.

At the same time, groups from the World Wildlife Fund to the World Bank are racing to make an inventory of plant and animal species and to define areas for strict conservation on Gabon's last frontier for commercial forestry.

International environmental experts say that what happens to this jungle in Gabon will be a bellwether for Africa's last major belt of pristine rain forest, a vast area that stretches from the equatorial coast across Gabon and well into the Congo River basin deep in Zaire.

"A lot of money is being spent in places like Brazil, in areas trying to rescue forests that have already been devastated," said Kathryn Simons, an American environmentalist who is studying conservation efforts in Gabon. "In Central Africa, where relatively little has been done so far, we have a unique opportunity to save a major tropical forest before it is destroyed."

It was in this forest, too, that the Ebola virus appeared in humans last year, killing somewhat fewer than 20 people in Gabon before it swept into Zaire and killed 244 others. Some experts caution that opening the forest, where yet unspecified animals are believed to harbor the disease, could unleash more outbreaks of disease.

Although Northern Gabon still has some of Central Africa's densest remaining woodlands, in particular the Minkebe forest, experts and residents of this area are able to point to signs of an endangered future. Major logging companies and sawmills have not yet reached the forest, but already to the south and east of Evela, small operators have begun chipping away at this habitat in search of Okoume, the most readily exploitable tree species, which is used mostly for plywood.

Wildcat gold miners, too, have been reported operating deep in the forest, where they cut down trees and dig deep pits, dumping mercury and other highly toxic chemicals in the ground or in streams.

An arduous two-week hike away from Evela, along ancient footpaths traversed by thick columns of army ants and spied upon by tree leopards, live Pygmies who have never set eyes on white men. But already, around the fringes of the Minkebe forest, more and more Pygmies are being drawn into the life of modern Africa and its cash economy.

Throughout Gabon, wild game is considered choice dining. And in towns like this and in nearby Minvoul, Pygmies wait for city people or Bantu agriculturists to hire their services as master hunters of the prized forest elephants.

The hunters can spend weeks in the forest, wandering a landscape teeming with wildlife. The forest's 65,000 elephants, along with Zaire's elephant population the largest in Africa, are the most prized game, but the array of potential targets is mind-boggling.

Robert Grossman/The New York Times

A small boy leaving the edge of the N'Tem River in Gabon with fish he has just bought. He lives in a settlement bordered by a vast equatorial forest, the last and largest of its kind in Africa, that environmentalists fear will soon be endangered.

Pygmy hunters say their prizes include boa constrictors that can be 30-feet long, antelopes, gorillas, porcupines, boars and monkeys of all kinds. But although the variety is rich, the Pygmies themselves say that their search for game becomes more difficult each year as the hunting parties multiply.

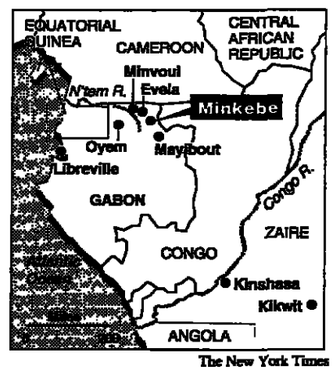
"When we were young men, the hunt was done with arrows," said Omer Amaya, a 58-year-old Pygmy hunter whose settlement lies in a forest clearing at the edge of Minvoul. "We could go out for eight or nine hours and come home with a big catch. Nowadays you must walk at least three days before you can count on even seeing anything interesting."

For the hunters, the reasons for this increasing scarcity seem stunningly simple: their hunting has thinned game populations. "Wherever the barrel of the gun belches, the animals will try to avoid," said Hilarion Mikou. "After a time, if all is quiet, the animals will come back."

For environmental experts, however, the picture is more complex. "These forests are still primary forests in their structure, but already they are being exploited," said Marc Languy, a forest expert with the World Wildlife Fund. "We have noted a decrease of 80 percent in chimpanzee populations. If it is true that they can rebound, this is a process that might take 15 or 20 years."

The recent outbreak of the Ebola virus in the town of Mayibout, another small Bantu outpost in the forest 130 miles (210 kilometers) to the southeast of Evela, has reminded many of another possible consequence of encroaching on the forest.

The origins of the virus are not known, but it is presumed to have a natural host somewhere in the forest, from which it infects primates. Those who died in Gabon had recently eaten chimpanzee meat.



The New York Times

Scientists at a major international conference on Ebola held recently in Kinshasa, Zaire, theorized that environmental damage to previously pristine forest areas brought about the emergence of Ebola as a major health threat.

"In Gabon, gold prospectors went deep into the forest, they cut down trees in all directions, they dug up and destroyed a part of this environment," said Jean-Jacques Muyembe, a Zairian Ebola researcher.

"This gave rise to the emergence of the virus," Mr. Muyembe said. His theory is that the virus was dormant until its environment was so severely disrupted.

Pygmy hunters, meanwhile, say that in recent months they have encountered increasing numbers of dead gorillas and chimpanzees in the forest, victims of a mysterious affliction.

"You can hardly find any live gorillas anymore," said Mr. Mikou. "We've never seen this before. A big game animal that fears nothing is just dropping dead."

Although conservation groups are beginning an effort to save Gabon's northern forests from the heavy logging that has taken place almost everywhere else in this country, tropical wood interests would seem to have the early upper hand.

A Dutch concern known as Wijima has already secured rights to just over one million acres (400,000 hectares) of the Minkebe forest. And President Omar Bongo of Gabon has designated another 542,000 acres of virgin forest for logging, just to the south of Minkebe.

"This is the last place that good supplies of wood are left in the country," said Pierre Mezui M'Eyie, a government forest inspector based in the provincial capital of Oyem. "Right now, no one seems to know what kind of wealth there is here, but once the first commercial permits are issued, you will see a flood of applications. Then it is only a matter of time before the Minkebe is destroyed."

Oil-Rich Nigeria: Running on Empty

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

LAGOS — Drivers suffered in mile-long lines last month at gas stations around Nigeria, Africa's leading petroleum producer. Fights exploded. Some patrons were trapped in line for days. One woman, after languishing at a station for hours, gave birth.

The chaos signaled another fuel shortage for Africa's most populous nation, where ineptitude has so poisoned the petroleum industry that Nigerians must endure several such crises yearly. The repeated shortages have become a potent symbol for what ails Nigeria, a major oil-producing country that is forced to import fuel.

"I could not make a living," said a taxi driver with a wife and five children. "I could not make money to feed my wife and family, and I could not make what I need to send my children to school. Why should this country have these shortages?"

Analysts say the short answer is that Nigeria's military regime has mismanaged important aspects of the industry. Critical pipelines remain unfinished. Fuel depots are constantly being repaired. An inefficient distribution system means some parts of the country are without fuel for days.

And at the core of the crisis lie Nigeria's four refineries, all of which were crippled last month.

The refineries — one in the north and three in the south — are crucial to the success of Nigeria's petroleum business, the West African country's centerpiece industry. It brings in about $12 billion a year, which is more than 90 percent of the country's foreign exchange, and raises some 80 percent of its federal revenue.

Nigeria's refineries, which process products such as gasoline for cars, cooking gas and motor oil, are incapacitated by problems including lack of spare parts, outdated equipment and labor unrest.

Periodically, the refineries go through a maintenance overhaul that requires a plant to be shut. The overhaul should take a couple of weeks, but it often takes up to six months.

In 1993, the Warri refinery in southwest Nigeria had to shut just two weeks after an overhaul, unleashing such outrage among citizens that the government opened an investigation. Since then the plant has produced at only 30.4 percent capacity.

Overall the facilities, with the ability to refine 445,000 barrels of products a day, churn out less than half that, far below Nigeria's daily needs. The country uses about 280,000 barrels of petroleum products daily.

The shortfall has forced Nigeria to become increasingly dependent on imports. In some years, it has imported 40 percent of its fuel needs, and in recent months it has imported some 70 percent of its petroleum.

At the same time, a booming petroleum-trucking industry has sprouted. Last year 50,000 tankers hauled nearly 2 million tons of fuel around Nigeria, mostly to the north.

Since the official retail gasoline price is only 46 cents a gallon, the government must buttress the petroleum industry with a $390 million subsidy that bridges the gap between production costs and fuel-pump prices.

With the shortages and long lines at the official gas stations, black marketeers thrive. Throughout northern Nigeria, roadsides are dotted with people selling fuel, sometimes for 10 times the gas station price.

Government officials have attributed the recent shortage to gas dealers who hoard fuel and charge exorbitant prices during crises. Last month the government promised to wipe out such dealers and made several high-profile arrests.

The government is also "commercializing" the refineries, allowing private companies to operate them without owning them outright. The plan has drawn little interest, analysts said, because oil companies want to own the refineries if they are to operate them.

The solution to Nigeria's fuel crisis may require the government to take an unpopular step: raising fuel prices to world market levels. Higher prices would probably halt smuggling and allow the government to maintain refineries better and improve fuel distribution, analysts said.

Since 1988, Nigeria's rulers have raised fuel prices four times. Each announcement of an increase prompted protests, sometimes riots. Each time, the government raised prices anyway, but less severely than originally planned.

Nigerians seethe at the bitter choices they see themselves faced with: perpetual fuel crises or higher gas prices, in a country whose currency's buying power has shriveled.

"When there is no fuel, the woman at the corner charges me more for fruits and vegetables because her transportation costs are higher," said Kehinde Babatunde, a landlord who also runs a small secretarial school in Bariga, a neighborhood in Lagos. "Taxi drivers raise their prices. Factories have to close.

"If the government raises the gas prices, the same things will happen," he added. "No matter what the government does, we suffer."

Simple Device Fights Malaria

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Something safe, relatively cheap, and easy-to-use has been found to reduce childhood mortality by as much as one-third in parts of Africa where malaria is common.

A new vaccine? A miracle antibiotic?

No. It's a mosquito net that's been impregnated with insecticide and is draped over a bed or sleeping mat.

Two experiments discussed in the current journal Tropical Medicine & International Health suggest that bed nets can greatly improve a child's chance of surviving the first years of life.

"We don't have that many public health interventions with this big an effect, especially ones that are cheap and low-tech," said Jacqueline Cattani, an epidemiologist with the World Health Organization, which ran the experiments.

Malaria is constantly present in much of sub-Saharan Africa. Of the 270 million people infected with the disease each year, about 90 percent are African.

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Pentagon to Review Use of Land Mines

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says he is torn on the subject of land mines, expressing "abhorrence" for their indiscriminate violence but adding that a Pentagon review of their use will consider how many American soldiers' lives they save.

A group opposing mines, meanwhile, has written an open letter to President Bill Clinton signed by 15 retired generals and admirals "strongly" urging the president to renounce the weapons.

The signers included General H. Norman Schwarzkopf of the Army, U.S. commander in the Gulf War; and General David Jones of the Air Force, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

"Where do I want to come out on that issue?" General Shalikashvili said in an interview. "I think where everyone else wants, that we stop the use of land mines producing all the tragedy, those young lives snuffed out and limbs torn off. It's absolutely something that has to be brought to a halt."

"But I don't think I get paid to just look at it from that aspect without also understanding what impact it will have on American youngsters on some battlefield tomorrow who might lose their lives because they don't have protective mines," he continued. "I owe it to them and their parents."

"The land mine issue is, for us in the military, every bit as difficult as it is for everyone else," the general said.

U.S. military officials have debated the utility of mines for years. Supporters say they are an inexpensive way to "channel" enemy troops and protect U.S. soldiers' positions. Opponents say mines indiscriminately kill or wound 26,000 people a year worldwide, and last for decades after they are laid.

The Pentagon has previously supported a ban only on "dumb" antipersonnel mines — those that lack mechanisms that deactivate or detonate them automatically after a set period. But General Shalikashvili said he might go further by recommending a total ban.

The open letter to Mr. Clinton, printed in The New York Times, said a U.S. decision to ban all antipersonnel mines was "not only humane, but also militarily responsible."

"They are in a category similar to poison gas," the letter said. "They are hard to control and often have unintended harmful consequences (sometimes even for those who employ them)."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Accord to Restore Marseille Transit

MARSEILLE (AP) — Unions and public transport officials reached agreement Thursday to end a two-week-old strike by bus and subway drivers that has paralyzed this southern Mediterranean port.

The accord between the Marseille Transportation Authority and seven unions was announced after all-night negotiations. Alain Gille, the new head of the public transit system, said the pact provided for a reduction in working hours.

Turkey Retaliates Over Visa Fees

ANKARA (AFP) — Turkey said Thursday that it would impose visa requirements for Dutch and Belgian nationals starting this month in retaliation for the introduction by those two countries of visa fees for Turkish citizens on April 5.

The Netherlands and Belgium have required entry visas from Turkish nationals for more than a decade. "In accordance with the principle of reciprocity, Turkey will also impose visas on Dutch and Belgian nationals and will require an entrance fee," the Foreign Ministry said.

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Leads Washington in Mourning Commerce Secretary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A stunned capital was in mourning on Thursday, its flags flying at half-staff for Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown.

A grieving President Bill Clinton, whom Mr. Brown helped win the White House in 1992, called Mr. Brown's widow early Thursday to notify her that the secretary's body had been identified in the wreckage of a plane in Croatia, according to the presidential spokesman, Michael McCurry.

The president and Mrs. Clinton joined other administration officials at a brief memorial service at nearby St. John's Episcopal Church. The ceremony was closed to the public, and policemen blocked off nearby streets as passers-by stopped to watch.

Afterward, Mr. Clinton said it was "a very moving memorial service, not only to grieve but also to celebrate the life" of Mr. Brown and the other victims.

"We thank God for their life, we pray for their families and we came together in our grief and rededication," Mr. Clinton said.

Amid the somberness that gripped the White House and much of official Washington, tributes for the commerce secretary poured in from across the United States and around the world.

Mr. Brown championed U.S. business overseas and was the president's point man on closing deals back home. The man behind the job drew on a strength that touched people, friends and colleagues said.

Mr. Brown used his political skills to become a deal maker for democracy, Robert Johnson, chairman of Black Entertainment Television, said Thursday.

'We thank God for their life, we pray for their families, and we came together in our grief.'

"He was the first of a new black generation of political captains," Mr. Johnson said on ABC-TV.

"Ron wanted to be a player on the biggest stage, to be the biggest deal maker, to be the deal maker for democracy," Mr. Johnson said. "He felt that as commerce secretary he could make deals with the country as his client."

"He was a man who could reach across all divides," said Joseph Nye, dean of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, where Mr. Brown had headed an advisory committee since 1986. Mr. Nye said Mr. Brown had a "tremendous capability for bridging differences, and that's why we'll miss him."

Andrew Young, former UN ambassador and former Atlanta mayor who is now with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, said: "Ron desired to help all the world to improve the quality of lives for all God's children. Ron saw American businesses as an opportunity to build economic bridges throughout the world."

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, a longtime friend, said Mr. Brown's "scars in the skirmishes" only made him stronger. Mr. Brown spent much of his time in office fighting investigations into his personal financial dealings.

"Ron Brown could take a punch and not go down. He could take the attacks and not go down, he could rise above it," said Mr. Jackson, who praised Mr. Brown for his work with the Urban League and the Democratic National Committee.

The news came on the eve of the 28th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination.

"There's a lot of compounded pain today, and all we really can do is turn to each other and be very prayerful," Mr. Jackson said on CNN.

There also was praise from abroad, with Mr. Brown remembered as a conciliatory voice in U.S. trade disputes with Asia. Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan, who was trade minister before he became prime minister in January, had frequent, close contacts with Mr. Brown at U.S.-Japanese trade sessions.

"I have good memories of him as my counterpart" in trade talks, Mr. Hashimoto said. "He was very logical, and we always had good discussions."

Mr. Brown had been scheduled to visit Japan on April 16-18, accompanying Mr. Clinton on a state visit. American and Japanese officials have been working to lay the groundwork for the visit, but a planned meeting Thursday by the U.S. ambassador, Walter Mondale, and Trade Minister Shunpei Tsukahara was canceled after the crash.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying there was concern about how Mr. Brown's death might affect trade relations.

The official said Mr. Brown had acted as an intermediary between Japanese trade officials and the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, who usually takes a tough line toward Japan.

Mr. Brown's role as a conciliator was also cited in Hong Kong, a colony sensitive to anything concerning commerce between China and the United States, its two biggest trading partners.

During Mr. Brown's tenure, the United States and China often have quarreled over human rights, Taiwan, copyright piracy and U.S. access to Chinese markets.

Mark Michaelson, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, said Mr. Brown seemed to have "a special relationship" with President Jiang Zemin of China and Trade Minister Wu Yi and was a calming voice in times of tension. *(AP, Reuters)*

Friends Recall Brown's Zest, Confidence And Abilities

By Dan Balz and Sharon Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the summer of 1991, when George Bush appeared invincible in his bid for re-election, few Democrats believed they could win back the White House. Ronald H. Brown never doubted that it would happen.

"Nobody had hope," said John Marino, who then was the New York Democratic chairman. "And you'd go to a meeting and Ron Brown was saying, 'We're going to win' — and it gave you hope."

Mr. Brown's infectious enthusiasm and self-confidence were at the heart of an extraordinary life that ended Wednesday in a plane crash in Croatia as he pursued a program of reconstruction for Bosnia in his capacity as the U.S. commerce secretary.

It was a life rooted in politics and public service that bridged black and white America and brought him success as a Washington lawyer, Democratic Party leader and central figure in the Clinton administration.

The first black to head the Commerce Department, Mr. Brown, 54, was also the first elected as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In that capacity, he rebuilt and reinvigorated a demoralized party and played a pivotal role in the election of Bill Clinton as president in 1992.

He was known by friends as a man of great charm and graciousness who had few doubts about his own ability to succeed, a deep desire to break racial barriers and the kind of energy and ebullience that influenced those around him.

He was also one of Washington's consummate operators, whether bringing peace to warring factions of the Democratic Party, luring business to his law firm or brokering deals between foreign governments and U.S. businesses.

"Ron could accomplish anything because he didn't believe he couldn't do it," said John E. Jacob, former head of the National Urban League and now an executive at Anheuser-Busch.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, for whom Mr. Brown worked during the 1988 presidential campaign, noted that he had grown up in Harlem and was the only black in his class at Middlebury College. "He walked with amazing acumen between the cultures and learned about bridge building in his formative years," Mr. Jackson said.

At the height of his success, as a commerce secretary with more access and clout at the White House than any before him, Mr. Brown was hit by allegations about his financial dealings that resulted in the appointment of a special prosecutor.

Mr. Clinton, speaking Wednesday at the Commerce Department, praised Mr. Brown as "one of the best advisers and ablest people I ever knew."

Mr. Brown, seemingly at ease with everyone, was nonetheless a complicated man who had straddled two worlds his entire life.

A pampered only child, he was born in Washington and reared in Harlem at the height of a renaissance of black musicians and artists. His family lived in the Theresa Hotel at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, where his father was the manager, across the street from the Apollo Theater.

Mr. Brown attended white private schools before he went on to Middlebury in Vermont, where he had a job waiting on tables at the college dormitory, and St. John's University Law School.

It was that ease and grace in different worlds that served Mr. Brown so well in the rough and tumble worlds of business and politics, according to those who knew him well.

"He had confidence and flair," said Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California. "He had no fear and knew how to bring people together — blacks, whites, everybody."

Mr. Brown began law school at night, working as a welfare case worker during the day. But his legal education was interrupted by four years in the army in Korea and Germany. He finished law school at night.

In 1967, Mr. Brown joined the National Urban League, honing his skill at speechmaking and negotiation.

He married Alma Arrington in 1962. Both his son, Michael, and his daughter, Tracey, are lawyers. Mr. Brown had two grandchildren.

Agence France-Presse
Mr. Clinton embraces an unidentified mourner after a memorial service for Mr. Brown. Mrs. Clinton looks on.

Brown Party Included U.S. Business Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Ronald H. Brown's traveling party included several prominent business leaders, among them the U.S. director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Lee F. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson, 37, served as the U.S. executive director of the bank that was founded in 1991 to channel investment to the former Soviet bloc. The United States is the largest shareholder in the bank.

"Lee vigorously advanced U.S. interests and provided effective leadership," Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers said. "The bank was a seriously troubled institution when Lee arrived there in 1993. Today it is a healthy one."

The bank's first president, Jacques Attali of France, was forced to resign three years ago in a controversy over lavish spending on the banks' headquarters and expenses.

Also confirmed dead were Robert Donovan, chief executive of ABB Inc., the U.S. unit of the Swiss-Swedish engineering company ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.; Claudio Elia, chairman and chief executive of Air & Water Technologies Corp. of Somerville, New Jersey, and David Ford, president and chief executive of InterGuard Corp., the Luxembourg subsidiary of Guardian Industries of Auburn Hills, Michigan.

ABB Asea Brown Boveri named Richard J. Slember, 62, current head of ABB's nuclear operations and previous chief for its power generation operations, to assume Mr. Donovan's duties.

Mr. Donovan, 54, was named president and chief executive officer of ABB Inc. in January 1994 after more than 20 years in the international electrical engineering industry. From 1992 to 1993, he was president of ABB Power Plant Systems in Windsor, Connecticut.

The company said that Mr. Donovan had gone on the trade mission to discuss U.S. interest in specific infrastructure and power projects in the region and to look for new trade and investment opportunities.

ABB Inc., based in Norwalk, provides products and services to generate and distribute electricity. The company is also active in rail transportation.

Air & Water Technologies confirmed that its chairman and chief executive, Mr. Elia, had been on the flight. He had held the position of chief executive in the company, which is based in Branchburg, New Jersey, since June 1994.

Since 1988, Mr. Elia has also served as chief executive and president of Anjou International Co., the U.S. unit of Générale des Eaux SA, a French water and power company. Générale des Eaux is currently the largest shareholder in Air & Water.

Jean-Dominique Deschamps, assistant managing director of Générale des Eaux, has been named chairman of Air & Water to succeed Mr. Elia, the company said. Mr. Deschamps has overseen the development of Air & Water since 1990.

Alain Houdaille has been appointed chief executive officer.

Mr. Brown had led numerous trade missions that touched North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa over the last three years, promoting U.S. trade interests in the Middle East, Ireland, India, Brazil and numerous countries in the Far East.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Those Aboard

Reuters

The U.S. State Department on Thursday issued a list of 35 names of people on board the Air Force flight carrying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown that crashed as it aproached the Dubrovnik airport on Wednesday. Croatian rescue teams have said 33 bodies were recovered.

There was no immediate explanation from the State Department of the discrepancy.

Ronald H. Brown, Commerce Secretary.
Adam Darling, Commerce Department.
Gail Dobert, Commerce Department.
Charles Meissner, Commerce Department.
William Morton, Commerce Department.
Lawrence Payne, Commerce Department.
Carol Hamilton, Commerce Department.
Steve Kaminski, Commerce Department.
Kathy Kellogg, Commerce Department.
Kathryn Hoffman, Commerce Department.
Duane Christian, Commerce Department.
Naomi Warbesse, Commerce Department.
Lee Jackson, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Jim Lewek, Central Intelligence Agency.
Barry Conrad, chairman and chief executive officer of Barrington Group.
Paul Cushman, chairman and chief executive officer of Riggs International Banking Corp.
Robert Donovan, president of ABB Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.
Claudio Elia, chairman and chief executive of Air & Water Technologies Corp.
David Ford, president and chief executive officer of InterGuard Corp, the company that oversees Guardian Industries glass manufacturing operations in Europe.
Frank Maier, Eusercb Corp. senior vice president.
Walter Murphy, vice president of global sales, AT&T Submarine Systems.
Leonard Pieroni, chairman and chief executive officer of Parsons Corp.
John Scoville, Harza Engineering Co. chairman and chief executive officer.
Donald Terner, president of Bridge Housing Corp.
Stuart Tholan, president of Bechtel Europe, Africa, Middle East, Southwest Asia.
R. A. Whittaker, vice president of energy equipment group, Foster Wheeler Corp.
Nathaniel C. Nash, New York Times reporter.
Captain Ashley Davis, pilot.
Captain Tim Schafer, pilot.
Staff Sergeant Gerald Aldrich, flight mechanic.
Staff Sergeant Robert Finigan Jnr., steward.
Sergeant Cheryl Turnage, steward.
Sergeant Shelly Kelly, steward.
Dragica Lendic Bedek, Croatian interpreter.
Niksa Antonini, Croatian photographer.

New York Times Reporter Was Victim

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nathaniel Cushing Nash, the Frankfurt bureau chief of The New York Times, died Wednesday in the plane crash in Croatia that also killed the U.S. commerce secretary, Ronald H. Brown. The 44-year-old reporter has spent more than half his life at The Times.

Mr. Nash, who joined the paper as a copy boy after his graduation from Harvard in 1973, has been a bundle of gentle anomalies: a passionate student of the Bible with a wicked backhand and a taste for fine wine and a talented reporter who was so accommodating in his first years on the paper that he had trouble convincing his superiors that he could handle the rough and tumble of reporting.

A member of a New England family that has not strayed far from Boston, Mr. Nash, a Mayflower descendant on both sides of his family, is the fifth successive member of his family to bear the name Nathaniel Cushing Nash. ("Our family has trouble coming up with names," his father explained.)

He was the fourth generation of his family to attend Harvard, where he studied languages.

He joined an evangelical Christian group one of whose members, McCandlish Phillips, a former Times reporter, encouraged Mr. Nash to go into journalism.

At The Times he served briefly as a copy boy and then became a clerk in the financial news department, where he later worked as a copy editor and eventually as assistant to the business and financial editor.

With the backing of his editors, Mr. Nash won an assignment to cover banking and finance in Washington. Within months of his arrival in 1985 he had established himself as a thorough and insightful reporter. This was apparent in his coverage of the savings and loan crisis.

An article he wrote in June 1985, suggesting, among other things, that one-third of the federally insured savings and loan associations could disappear by the end of the decade, reads today like a blueprint of exactly what did happen.

He had longed to be a foreign correspondent, but he turned down a chance to cover Mexico City in the late 1980s because he feared the effects of pollution there on his young children. When a post in Buenos Aires opened up in 1991, he was awarded the assignment and held it with distinction until he was assigned to Frankfurt in July 1994.

While in Germany, he played a role in covering economics, including efforts to create a common economic policy for the Continent.

CRASH: *Errant Path of Military Jet and Stormy Weather Were Contributing Factors*

Continued from Page 1

and 3:30 P.M. Wednesday. The officials said it took four hours for Croatian special police to find the crash site after the plane had disappeared and another five hours for the first American troops to reach the site, sliding down ropes from helicopters hovering above.

They denied that the rescue process had been slow, blaming instead the horrendous weather and the inaccessibility of the crash site.

The officials also said that there had been no need to cancel the flight because of bad weather, even though Ambassador Galbraith quoted Croatian officials as saying the storm was the worst one here in a decade.

The officials pointed out that five planes landed in Dubrovnik on Wednesday before the T-43 went down.

"The final judgment is always in the hands of the captain," Mr. Matesa said.

Mr. Brown's mission was to highlight the civilian part of the Dayton accord, brokered by the United States in November to bring peace to Bosnia. Accompanying him were senior executives from U.S. telecommunications, tourism and construction industries.

The T-43, from the U.S. Air Force 76th Airlift Squadron based at Ramstein in Germany, took off from the northwestern Bosnian city of Tuzla, where Mr. Brown had eaten lunch with American soldiers participating in the NATO-led peace implementation mission.

Dubrovnik's airport is one of the most difficult airports to navigate in the region because of its location and fickle weather. Sandwiched between steep mountains and the Adriatic Sea, it is situated in the last of three parallel valleys stretching east into Bosnia.

"It's on a shelf," Mr.. Galbraith said. "You have to hit it pretty right and when there's low visibility it can be dangerous." Unable to see more than 10 meters (30 feet) in front of him and flying on instruments only, the air force pilot did not hit it right. His jet plowed into St. John's Hill, about three miles northeast of the airport runway.

First, one of the plane's wings clipped the top of the hill. Chunks of the plane, passengers, luggage were tossed on both sides as the aircraft disintegrated on impact. Croatian aviation experts said Wednesday that the pilot appeared to have veered eastward into the mountain instead of west toward the airport.

Major Lewis Boone of the U.S. Army, who visited the site shortly after dawn Thursday, described clambering "hand over foot" up a 45-degree slope to reach the wreckage. He said only two pieces of the plane were recognizable: its left engine and a piece of the tail, with the American flag emblazoned on its side, still attached to the rear door.

"After that the largest thing I saw was just a small piece," he said.

Wreckage, bodies and papers were scattered in a rectangle 1,200 feet by 750 feet atop the mountain. Just one look was enough, he said, to convince him that no one could come out of that crash alive.

Searchers spent precious minutes scouring the Adriatic Sea for the plane, but Mr. Galbraith said a villager phoned Croatian policemen and tipped them off that the aircraft had crashed inland.

About 150 Croatian special police troops were working at the site within a few hours, Mr. Matesa said. They found an American woman still alive, but she died on the way to the hospital.

French troops from the NATO-led peace implementation force also arrived on the scene quickly, officials said, and began to secure the area.

Officials stressed that the French and Croatian troops reached the site on foot. Helicopters were unable to land because of heavy rain.

POLITICAL NOTES

Democrats' Ads Attack Dole Early

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole did not get much of a honeymoon from the Democrats. Just days after he locked up the Republican presidential nomination, overcoming an unexpectedly brutal advertising blitz by his opponents in the primaries, the Democrats unveiled their first television commercial attacking him exclusively.

The advertisement, which the Democratic National Committee began broadcasting around the nation last weekend, inverts a Republican criticism of the president by declaring that it is Mr. Dole — called simply "Dole" in the commercial — who is trying to foil President Bill Clinton's legislative aims.

"The president cuts taxes for 40 million Americans," the announcer says, before the screen fills with black-and white footage of a seemingly weary Mr. Dole. "Dole votes no."

Almost continually since September, the Democratic National Committee has been running advertisements promoting Mr. Clinton's stance on the federal budget and attacking congressional Republicans in general. Democrats familiar with the campaign say it is now costing about $1 million a week, and reaching up to half the country.

The Democrats have focused on swing congressional districts in states like Ohio and Michigan, as well as smaller markets where they can saturate the air waves at lower cost.

The Republican Party is husbanding its resources until later in the spring, a spokesman said. *(NYT)*

Clinton Signs Bill Replacing Farm Subsidies

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton signed a $47 billion farm bill Thursday that replaces Depression-era subsidy program with set annual payments that decline over several years.

The Republican-backed "Freedom to Farm" law removes most federal limits on what farmers grow, a step that backers say will unleash American agriculture to pursue profits on the booming export market.

Mr. Clinton said he had reservations about the bill, contending it weakened the safety net for farmers. Still, he said, "farm legislation is long overdue."

The new law creates a crop-support program in place of Depression-era laws that tried to limit farm output. Farmers will receive declining fixed payments through 2002 but will have few limits on the crops they grow.

The law also phases out dairy supports after four years and reauthorizes welfare food stamps for two years. *(Reuters)*

Quote/Unquote

Kathy Karpan, a former Wyoming secretary of state who was defeated in the 1994 race for governor, announcing that she will run for the Senate as a Democrat: "There was a mandate for change, for a balanced budget, for exercising discipline. Now the season of discontent is being directed toward the Republican Congress. What we are seeing is a sentiment that both parties have disappointed the people." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

- Federal agents in Brownsville, Texas, stopped a suspicious truck and found 3,080 pounds of cocaine, valued at more than $130 million, stashed in its roof. *(AP)*
- Ignoring Governor Christine Todd Whitman's opposition to providing clean needles for drug addicts, her own advisory council on AIDS has voted to recommend that New Jersey allow clean-needle exchange programs and the sale of syringes without a prescription at pharmacies. *(NYT)*
- A youth who in 1993 at age 13 was placed on probation for his part in the murder of a British tourist has been sentenced in Tallahassee, Florida, to up to three years in a juvenile prison for kidnapping and robbery. *(Reuters)*

Students in Seoul Block Burial of a Protester

Rally Increases Pressure on Kim

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — As many as 10,000 South Korean students held an anti-government rally Thursday, and its leaders pledged to block indefinitely the burial of a student protester who died last week unless President Kim Young Sam apologized for his death.

The protest, one week before national elections, is more bad news for the increasingly unpopular president.

Roh Soo Sok, 20, collapsed and died Friday during an anti-government protest. Officials said the autopsy showed that the death was from "natural causes." While Mr. Roh had some bruises, the officials said, the student died of a heart attack. Student activists blame police brutality.

Thousands of angry students marched through Seoul, halting planned funeral services as they rallied around the coffin. They told Mr. Roh's grieving parents that they would block his burial until Mr. Kim apologized.

"We will indefinitely postpone the funeral service until the whole truth about the incident is revealed," said a Yonsei University student leader, Park Byong Un.

Thousands surrounded the youth's coffin, making it impossible to move it. Many wore Mr. Roh's face printed on their T-shirts and carried banners that said, "Down with the homidical government" and "Drive out the Kim Young Sam government of violence."

Choo Youn Kong/Agence France-Presse
Angry South Korean students confronting riot policemen Thursday in Seoul protesting the death of a student.

Parliamentary elections are scheduled for April 11. Mr. Kim's New Korea Party is expected to be defeated, setting off a major political reshuffle. The leaders that emerge during that realignment will then be in the strong position for next year's presidential campaign.

Mr. Kim has been stressing a "Mr. Clean," but increasingly he has been criticized for refusing to open the financial records of his own 1992 presidential campaign.

Hit by Fox-Trot Fever

'Social Dancing' Sweeps Japan

By Teresa Watanabe
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — It's 7:30 P.M. and the dark-suited Japanese business executives are beginning to trudge into the room. From the depths of their bags and briefcases, they pull out — suede-soled dancing shoes. They don them and shrug off their jackets. Then, with steely concentration, they begin an intense training to help them achieve their latest competitive goal.

But this session is a graceful recital of movement. Glide, thrust, turn; slow, slow, quick. The men twist their hips, point their toes and gently curve their hands as they try to perfect a pastime enjoying a new boom here: the art of ballroom dance.

Here is a building inspector, Tsuyoshi Hakuta, and a graphic designer, Hiroshi Muraishi, twirling invisible partners, checking their forms in the reflection of the windows in this converted meeting room of Tokyo University. Ten years ago, they would have kept their hobby a secret. That is because social dance, as it is called here, has long stirred lecherous images of furtive groping in darkened halls.

> **'My colleagues don't understand dance at all. They think I'm doing it just to pick up women.'**

"My colleagues don't understand dance at all," said Mr. Muraishi, 62. "They think I'm doing it just to pick up women."

But social dance has begun shedding its image of sleaze to become a healthy sport — and thanks to a hit film, it is attracting throngs of new fans.

"Shall We Dance?" by Masayuki Suo, one of Japan's hottest filmmakers, became a box-office hit after its Jan. 27 release — a rare feat in a market dominated by Hollywood.

The film's story strikes familiar chords in most Japanese: A worn-down, burned-out businessman feels an inner void now that he's fulfilled the standard social expectations of marriage, family and home ownership. As he rides the crowded commuter train home, the protagonist sees a beautiful woman standing in front of the window of a dance studio. He starts taking lessons to meet her, but ends up falling in love with dance.

Toshio Watari, a dance instructor, says his students have increased tenfold since the film's release.

Although ballroom dance has waxed and waned in popularity here since it was introduced in the 19th century, the film has helped spread its appeal. No longer an elitist form, as imported from Europe, this dance has gone casual, with people today holding parties, "throwing their bodies around like an octopus," said Hitoshi Nakagawa of Dance View magazine.

Women are flocking to studios in twirly skirts and shimmering dance shoes; many use the competitions to attire themselves in eye-stopping fantasy wear of plunging necklines and glittering rhinestones they would not dare wear anywhere else.

But the most conspicuous converts are middle-aged businessmen with time on their hands as a five-year recession has cut back on overtime.

At a recent showing of "Shall We Dance" in the Ginza district of Tokyo, Sakae Nakagawa, a 43-year-old cook who works from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., said he wanted something to fill his life, but finds the standard stress-busters of sake and karaoke "boring."

Mr. Nakagawa has seen the film twice and seems about ready to take the plunge. "I want to try something new," he said. "I want to invigorate myself."

At first glance, ballroom dance might seem an uneasy cultural fit here in a society of formal bows rather than touchy hugs.

But one convert, Kenji Takada, said changing mores — lovers now casually hold hands and even kiss in public — have made Japan more receptive to the intimate customs of European dance. Still, a generation gap is evident: Mr. Hakuta, 44, said it took him two years to get beyond balking at body contact. Mr. Takada, 25, says it was no big deal from Day One.

Unlike the open competitions that characterize ballroom dance in such well-known locales as Blackpool, England, the Japanese have created a 12-tiered ranking system that reflects their love of challenge and methodical, step-by-step improvement, said a dance instructor, Tsuyoshi Akimoto.

Mr. Suo, the film director, said he wanted to show that dance needed no other motive than simple pleasure.

"I made the film to show young people how magnificent social dance is," he said, "and wishing that middle-aged couples would feel more relaxed about it and use it to enrich their married lives."

India Parties Show Strains Heading Into Campaign

More Than 5,000 Candidates File

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The Indian authorities began examining thousands of nominations for general elections on Thursday as major parties contended with internal bickering and angry defections.

More than 5,000 candidates filed nomination papers in time for a deadline late Wednesday, according to state media.

They will run for 543 seats at stake in the lower house of Parliament, the Lok Sabha. Two other seats are filled by presidential appointment. About 590 million people are eligible to vote.

The Election Commission had two days to review the papers of the candidates, who have until Saturday to withdraw their nominations. Then full-fledged campaigning begins.

Voting is set for five days — April 27 and May 2, 7, 23 and 30. All 25 states except Jammu and Kashmir will have finished by May 7. A clear picture of the results is expected by May 9.

The first major private opinion poll issued this week underscored expectations the governing Congress (I) Party would lose its majority.

But the survey, printed in Outlook magazine, said the Congress Party could end up the largest party in a hung Parliament.

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's decision to run in two constituencies reflected his party's uncertain fortunes, rival politicians said.

Mr. Rao filed papers for the Nandyal constituency in his home state of Andhra Pradesh but also registered to run in a constituency in neighboring Orissa.

"This indicates he is on slippery ground in Nandyal," said the Andhra Pradesh Bharatiya Janata Party president, V. Rama Rao.

The divisions that have long hobbled the Congress (I) Party were in evidence. Two ministers, including a key economic reformer, Commerce Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram, resigned Wednesday in protest of the party's alliance with the governing party in Tamil Nadu state.

A Congress spokesman, Vithal Gadgil, said Thursday that Mr. Chidambaram and three other former ministers had been expelled from the party.

The former junior industry minister, M. Arunachalam, who also resigned Wednesday, was punished along with Mr. Chidambaram for linking up with a rebel Congress faction in Tamil Nadu.

Madhav Rao Scindia, former human resources minister, and Kamal Nath, former textiles minister, were expelled for setting up a rival party in the central state of Madhya Pradesh.

But the Congress (I) Party had no monopoly on splits and defections.

A rebellion rocked the socialist Janata Dal Party in Uttar Pradesh. A faction broke away in protest of the party's alliance with the Samajwadi Party.

The Bharatiya Janata Party on Monday lost its vice president, Arif Beg, who accused the party of ignoring the interests of the country's 120 million Muslims. On Thursday, Mr. Rao vowed to defend the Muslims' interests, sounding an expected campaign theme.

■ Kashmir Vote to Proceed

The Indian Supreme Court refused on Thursday to reschedule general elections in Kashmir, saying they would be held on May 27, 23 and 30 as previously announced, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

The court turned down a petition by a Kashmiri politician, Bhim Singh, who had urged the authorities to change the dates in order to reduce the 54-day campaign period.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Indonesia Condemns Hayden For Comments on Intolerance

JAKARTA — Indonesia called former Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of Australia irresponsible on Thursday for accusing some Asian nations, including Indonesia and Malaysia, of discriminating against ethnic minorities.

In Malaysia, several politicians criticized Mr. Hayden. One called him unscrupulous, and another said the comments carried colonial overtones.

The Indonesian Foreign Office statement was the first government reaction from any of the countries named by Mr. Hayden in a radio interview on Wednesday.

Mr. Hayden was praising Australia as a racially tolerant nation and went on to cite Malaysia, China, Indonesia and Japan as examples of intolerant societies.

"It is so irresponsible for a person like former Foreign Minister Hayden to make such a statement," the Indonesian Foreign Office spokesman said. "We don't know what his motive is for making such baseless comments." *(AP)*

Japanese Smokers File Suit

TOKYO — In what may be the first lawsuit of its kind, five Japanese smokers sued the nation's only cigarette maker Thursday, charging that it tried to make them addicted to a harmful product.

The suit is a rare challenge to Japan Tobacco Inc., the former monopoly that still holds 80 percent of Japan's cigarette market.

The smokers who filed suit in Nagoya said they suffered from nicotine addiction and could not quit even though they feared lung cancer. *(AP)*

No Child Labor, Nepal to Assert

KATMANDU, Nepal — Nepal is preparing to issue "child-labor-free" certificates in an effort to limit damage to its carpet industry after foreign buyers objected to having children as young as 5 years old working on the rugs, authorities said. The government was forced to take action after Germany, the principal buyer of Nepalese woolen carpets, complained about child labor and also imposed a ban on carpets made from harmful chemicals known as Azo-dyes.

"Nepal has decided to implement a policy of providing child-labor-free certificates," said Mohan Man Gurung, director general of the cottage and small industry department. "The government has been taking stern action against industries which use child labor." *(AFP)*

Drug Addiction Rises in China

BEIJING — Drug addiction in China is rising, with new figures showing the number of registered addicts increased by at least 37 percent in 1995 and the problem of narcotics now "stark," official press outlets said Thursday.

By the end of last year, 520,000 addicts were registered in China, 37 percent more than a figure of 380,000 issued earlier for last year, China Daily quoted officials of the National Narcotics Control Commission as saying.

Chinese narcotics experts have estimated the total number of addicts could be as high as a million, with most now favoring heroin over opium, once China's traditional narcotic of preference. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Nguyen Duc Binh, a member of the Politburo in Vietnam, warning of the danger of "peaceful evolution" the term used by Hanoi to describe what it believes are efforts to end the party's monopoly: "Hostile forces are using many forms of arts and culture as well as modern and ultramodern forms of media to realize their attempt at peaceful evolution." *(AFP)*

Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese prime minister and former trade minister, on Ron Brown, the U.S. commerce secretary who died in a plane crash: "I have good memories of him as my counterpart. He was very logical, and we always had good discussions." *(AP)*

BOOKS

BUT BEAUTIFUL: A Book About Jazz

By Geoff Dyer. 227 pages. $21. North Point Press

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

THE subtitle of this marvelously literate, mostly fictional love letter about music and musicians could be "The Inherent Danger of Jazz," even if Geoff Dyer, an Englishman who has utterly mastered a peculiarly American idiom, seems to have gotten something backward.

In form, "But Beautiful" is a series of semifictional portraits of several of the great jazz pioneers: Duke Ellington driving across country with Harry Carney, Lester Young spiritually dying in a hotel room overlooking Birdland in Manhattan, Thelonious Monk instigating an episode of police brutality by asking in "a saliva strangle of sound" for a "glassawar" — a glass of water — in a roadside hotel.

Common to all of the dramatis personae is a struggle with the dark forces, with violence, despair, self-destruction, racial hatred, heroin addiction, alcohol and the unbearable pressure to keep the touch of genius in an art form whose very essence is spontaneity and improvisation.

Dyer looks in on most of his musicians just at the moment when the touch is disappearing, or when they stare Early Death in its pallid face. This is what justifies the author's statement, made in a nonfictional essay at the end, that "there is something inherently dangerous in the form," something that "has apparently wreaked havoc on those who play it."

Some, including this not very musical reviewer, might put things the other way around. It isn't an inherent danger in the form that leads to destruction, but something dangerous in the men who adopt jazz as their medium of expression.

In the same way was there some "inexorable logic in the poetry of Sylvia Plath" that "drove her to suicide?" Or isn't it more likely that something urgent in Plath drove her both to her poetry and to her death?

Whether it is correct or not in its ordering of the dark forces and the artistic temperament, "But Beautiful" is beautiful, an ingenious and brilliantly written book.

Even readers not fascinated by jazz are likely to find Dyer too good a literary craftsman to put the book down. The army officers who turned Lester Young's stint in the army into a racial nightmare were "knuckle-faced men who each day subjected their jaws to shaving as though they were boots to be polished." Young's girlfriend felt that he "was the gentlest man she had ever known, his sound was like a stole wrapped around bare shoulders, weighing nothing."

Or here is the great Charlie Mingus playing the bass: "Some people played the bass like sculptors, carving notes out of an unwieldy piece of stone; Mingus played it like he was wrestling, getting in close, working inside, grabbing at the neck, and plucking strings like guts." Dyer writes: "Then he'd touch the strings softly as a bee landing on the pink petals of an African flower growing some place no one had ever been. When he bowed it he made the bass sound like the humming of a thousand-strong congregation in church."

This is the writing of an aficionado, and Dyer's very informed appreciation of the music is a contagious pleasure. His approach is to mimic the improvisational nature of the music itself, assembling a text made up of quick sketches, shifts in time and mood.

"Music is your own experience, your thoughts, your wisdom," Charlie Parker said. Parker, who died at the age of 34, is a good illustration of Dyer's observation, that "anyone interested in jazz is struck very early on by the high casualty rate of its practitioners." Parker himself went on: "If you don't live it, it won't come out of your horn."

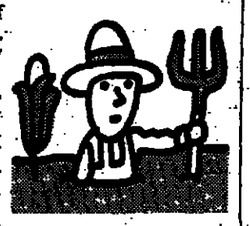
The same could probably be said about Dyer, who seems to have lived jazz, at least as a close observer, and put into his book his experience, his thoughts and his wisdom. "But Beautiful" does raise two old questions: How does the reader know what is truth and what is fiction? And does it matter?

On the first question: the reader doesn't know. Dyer, in a nonfictional foreword, informs us that he made up dialogue and action, but even as he created fictional scenes, they were "intended as commentary either on a piece of music or the particular qualities of a musician."

Does it matter? Clearly Dyer has taken justifiable license with men who made it up as they went along, and, at the same time, remained true to a remarkable craft.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING



● **Alain Passard**, three-star Michelin chef and owner of the Arpège restaurant in Paris, is reading *"La Souille"* by Franz-Olivier Giesbert.

"The author is my friend, I've read everything he's written. This is a very powerful novel about a Normandy farmer called Jesus who questions the meaning of life and his mission on Earth."

(Margaret Kemp, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AL Levy is an experienced and skillful player, as the diagramed deal demonstrates. It was played in the Summer Nationals in Atlanta when his team lost narrowly in the quarterfinal of the Senior Knockout to a star-studded team that eventually took the title.

Levy found himself in three no-trump and took advantage of inferior defense. The normal lead of the heart queen gave him some help, and since West had opened the bidding he could count on a couple of winning finesses to give him three tricks in each red suit and two spades. But that was only eight tricks. An even diamond split would clearly be sufficient, but South did not wish to rely on that.

After winning the heart ace, he led a club. West played low, and dummy's nine lost to the ten. East returned a heart to dummy's ten, an error, and another club was taken by the king. A third heart lead drove out dummy's king, which was another error. The moment of truth had arrived. What should South discard?

Which minor suit would break favorably? There was a subtle clue, and South spotted it. If West had begun with A-K-Q of clubs, he would surely have led a club honor originally or played high when the suit was led at the second trick. Consequently East must have the club queen, and that suit was splitting favorably, the opening bid notwithstanding.

Levy therefore gave up on diamonds and used that suit for entry purposes. He discarded a diamond, not a club, on the third round of hearts, and led to the diamond queen. He then led a club, and as he expected, the ace and queen crashed together. West cashed a heart winner, but that was the end of the defense. When a diamond was led Levy overtook the king with the ace, cashed two club winners and took a winning spade finesse. He had sacrificed a diamond trick to score two club tricks and make his game.

NORTH
♠ A Q 7 5 4
♡ K 10 6 4
◇ K 5
♣ J 9

WEST	EAST
♠ K J 8 3	♠ 10 6 2
♡ Q J 8 8	♡ 7 5 3
◇ 9 4	◇ J 10 7 6
♣ A K 3	♣ Q 10 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ 9
♡ A 2
◇ A Q 8 3 2
♣ 8 7 6 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♣	1 ♠	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

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Consumer Called the Winner In EU's 'Mad Cow' Debate

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Europe's crisis over "mad cow" disease has elevated the consumer from the role of ignored bystander to a driving force of European policy on food safety, European Union officials and consumer advocates said Thursday.

They added that the transformation was largely welcome in a region where the interests of consumers have often gotten short shrift alongside those of producers, especially in agriculture.

"The consumer and consumer sentiment have to be much more a part of the policy process," said Jim Murray, the director of the European Consumers' Organization.

But by letting consumer perceptions rather than scientific evidence steer policy toward bovine spongiform encephalopathy, the EU may be making it more difficult to end the crisis, officials said.

The change in policy was demonstrated most clearly in the March 27 decision by the European Commission to ban Britain's beef exports and the decision by EU agriculture ministers this week to finance the partial slaughter of Britain's cattle herd.

Both moves were justified as an attempt to prevent the collapse in public confidence in beef from spreading, and not on the basis of demonstrable risk to human health, a danger that EU leaders dismissed outright at their summit meeting in Turin, Italy, last week.

That stance puts policymakers in a bind, conceded Hakan Stenson, Sweden's chief veterinary officer. "You cannot say there's no danger at all and then implement tougher measures," he said.

Without any clear scientific basis for the ban, the Union has no benchmark for lifting it, a step that could draw a curtain on the crisis. While the EU farm commissioner, Franz Fischler, indicated this week that he would favor lifting the ban when Britain begins a selective slaughter of high-risk cattle, Mr. Stenson suggested that the Union should wait until the incidence of "mad cow" disease drops notably in Britain. German officials, meanwhile, have hinted at waiting for complete eradication.

Governments also run the risk that public fears about modern agricultural techniques will tarnish other industries, notably Europe's lagging effort in biotechnology, officials said.

"Some of our opponents will try to make a link" between "mad cow" disease and possible health risks stemming from such biotechnology products as genetically modified tomatoes and grains, said Daniel Rahier, the deputy secretary general of Senior Advisory Group on Biotechnology, an industry group.

"The whole problem with the biotech industry is that everyone talks about the potential of risk," which can never be entirely disproven, he said.

But in spite of the danger of overreaction, few would disagree that consumers need a stronger voice in public policy matters in Europe.

The case is strongest in agriculture, officials said. The Common Agriculture Policy has been a cornerstone of EU cooperation since the Union's founding nearly 40 years ago. The program's farm subsidies account for fully half of this year's EU budget of 81.9 billion European currency units and effectively give farmers and the food industry a huge say in EU policy.

"The Common Agricultural Policy has been largely producer-driven," Mr. Murray said. "It has not helped as far as food quality is concerned."

In contrast, the commission's consumer-protection division was established only last year, and the 130-person unit had its budget cut 5.6 percent this year to 20 million Ecus. Commissioner Emma Bonino acknowledges that potential initiatives face stiff resistance from bureaucracies dedicated to advancing the interests of such sectors as agriculture and financial services.

"Whatever you do, you tread on somebody's ground," said Marina Manfredi, the Bonino aide in charge of consumer policy.

Notwithstanding the tendency of many critics to blame Thatcher-era deregulation for the outbreak of "mad cow" disease in Britain, there are few clear regulatory lessons from the crisis.

The United States has followed a policy of self-regulation that obliges makers of animal feed to say whether they use animal products such as sheep carcasses, but does not ban the practice. It has not recorded a case of "mad cow" disease.

In Europe, meanwhile, the lack of rigid, EU-wide regulations on food safety has helped contain the spread of the disease.

Ian Waldie/Reuters

Penned cattle awaiting feeding in Scotland as beef prices fall because of consumer fears.

WHO Urges Restrictions On Feed For Cattle

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reacting to the epidemic of "mad cow" disease in Britain, the World Health Organization has recommended a worldwide ban on feeding tissues from sheep, goats, cattle and other animals to livestock.

The goal of the ban is to prevent the infectious agent that causes mad cow disease from expanding further in the animal or human food chain.

The health agency also urged all countries to step up efforts to monitor for mad cow disease and its human version, a fatal malady known as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. It destroys memory and many motor functions, like maintaining balance.

Dr. David L. Heymann, an agency official, said sweeping action was needed because "a new disease is frightening" and the uncertainty it has created "is very worrisome."

Because the geographic extent of mad cow disease is not known, the health organization urged every country to set up "continuous surveillance and compulsory notification" of cases.

WHO also urged each country to conduct scientific studies to determine more accurately how often Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease affects humans. One aim is to detect additional cases of a new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease that British officials have reported.

Application of the recommendations is up to each member country of the WHO, an agency of the United Nations. Although it has no powers to enforce its recommendations, its scientific advice is widely followed.

On Friday, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration said it would expedite regulations prohibiting all protein from cud-chewing animals, or ruminants, in ruminant feeds.

■ U.K. Ministers Assailed

A respected British medical journal sharply criticized the government Friday for its handling of the scientific study that sparked the cattle crisis, accusing ministers of being "secretive," Agence France-Presse reported.

The Lancet made the attack in an editorial accompanying publication of the study, which suggested the possible link between mad cow disease and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. The study itself says the findings are "a cause for great concern."

"The episode has made clear the problems that arise as a result of the secretive and inadequate way in which government ministers garner their expert advice," the Lancet said in an issue going on sale on Saturday. "The government seemed to hear only what it wanted to hear from scientists."

Rejecting France's Rejection, Immigrants Stage Sit-ins

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — Abdel Kader Wague-Dodo arrived at Charles de Gaulle International Airport here nine years ago from the Central African Republic with a tourist visa, hoping for work and a better life.

That was still a time when France welcomed, or at least tolerated, immigrants from its former African colonies.

But after a tide of immigration broke over Europe in the early 1990s, times changed. The French authorities stopped renewing Mr. Wague-Dodo's residence permit in 1991 and he became an illegal immigrant.

This week, he and 250 other Africans, mostly women and children, refusing to accept rejection, were huddled together against the cold in the eastern fringe of Paris in a theater complex — the third temporary shelter they have lived in during the last two weeks.

Their refusal to take "no" from the authorities is new, in an increasingly inhospitable Europe that is unable to deal with its chronic unemployment problem and prone to regard immigrants as scapegoats. But these people in the theater complex, many proudly wearing their African vestments from such countries as Mali, Senegal and Somalia, are neither homeless nor vagrant.

They are militants who over the last two weeks have been demonstrating for the right to stay by occupying first a church and then a gymnasium in northern Paris to call attention to their demands.

"I have two children born in France before they changed the law, and they are French citizens," Mr. Wague-Dodo said. "I've been two or three times to the prefecture to try to explain, but my wife has no papers.

"Now I've been summoned to the police station, but I know that if I go, they'll handcuff me and put me on the next plane to Bangui," he said, referring to the capital of his native country. "I have nothing, there, nothing."

So he stays, with the rest, in the Theater of the Cartoucherie, a former arsenal in the Bois de Vincennes that is famed for its dramatic productions.

The theater's director, Ariane Mnouchkine, is allowing the Africans to stay until Wednesday, but has asked them to prevent others from joining them. The demonstrators are trying to work something out with the French authorities, but so far, the reactions augur little change of heart.

The African occupation of St. Ambroise Church in a working-class district of Paris ended when the police swooped in and expelled them, adult and child alike, before dawn on March 22, at the parish priest's request.

'Everything has changed. We used to be able to get papers in Dakar and come and be welcome in France.'

Two days earlier, the archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, visited the church to express sympathy for the plight of the occupiers.

"Churches are not zones beyond the law or rules of safety," the cardinal said later. "What would have happened if there had been a panic in St. Ambroise?"

The cardinal accused political groups that support refugees and asylum-seekers of using the Africans as pawns in a political struggle with the authorities. Immigration laws in France and Germany were tightened sharply in 1993 after a wave of refugees poured in after the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe.

The most important groups active in arranging supplies of rice and milk for the Africans temporarily staying here are Rights First, an organization that supports the homeless, and S O S-Racism, which is associated with the opposition Socialist Party in France.

"We all pay rent and have homes," said Madji Guéné, a Senegalese mother who said her husband was legally registered and employed as a teacher near Paris. "We left our homes to demonstrate for the right to legal residence permits here."

Though her husband had a job, she could not get a residence visa for herself or for two of their three children.

"They are Senegalese," she said. "Everything has changed. Before, we used to be able to get papers in Dakar and come and be welcome in France. Then the authorities got tough."

Prime Minister Alain Juppé promised close examination of each case for everyone involved in the occupation of the church. But Mr. Wague-Dodo said that nobody trusted in the assurance. "All I want from the French is recognition that I'm in a special situation," he said.

Exceptions are a thing of the past, and the authorities are taking a hard line.

They sent seven men without families who were arrested at St. Ambroise back to Africa at French government expense.

In all, the French authorities returned more than 10,000 would-be immigrants in 1995, according to official figures.

For asylum-seekers, the odds have mounted sharply, as they have all over Europe.

Of the 19,000 applicants for political asylum in France, fewer than 3,000 were accepted, according to French government authorities.

Even refugees from Algeria, a country torn by conflict between the government and its Islamic fundamentalist opponents, got short shrift last year, according to official figures.

They showed that only 16 of the 2,208 Algerians who made their way to France and applied for refugee status in 1995 got it.

Russian Clash With U.S. Did Arms Talks In

Reuters

VIENNA — Talks to curb global arms exports broke down after the United States and Russia clashed over the disclosure of sensitive export information, a Western diplomat said Thursday.

"The United States and Russia were unable to agree," the diplomat said. "The meeting has been broken off and will reconvene in early July."

The two-day meeting in Vienna among 31 Western and former Communist states got off to a rocky start Tuesday after reports that Russia had backed away from an earlier agreement to disclose details of its international arms sales.

"The talks broke down Wednesday night due to a discussion between the United States and Russia over whether members had to circulate information on exports of conventional weapons and dual-use technology," the diplomat said.

Russia refused to reveal details of its weapons and technology exports and only wanted to disclose information once it had denied exports to a certain state, he said.

"This is the point that will have to be dealt with on a bilateral basis in the next few months until we reconvene," the diplomat added.

Defense analysts said Russia's intransigence was directly related to the presidential election June 16.

With President Boris N. Yeltsin's popularity flagging, Russia feared trade restrictions could erect barriers to lucrative export markets and make Mr. Yeltsin look weak during his re-election campaign, analysts said.

The Vienna talks were supposed to be the founding session of a new arms control forum, which was designed to succeed the COCOM body of the Cold War. The founding agreement followed two years of talks on how to replace the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Dutch Doctor Avoids Sentence

LEEUWARDEN, Netherlands — A court here found a Dutch doctor guilty of murder for carrying out euthanasia on a three-week old baby with an incurable disease but passed no sentence, a legal official said Thursday.

The appeal court's decision upheld a ruling by a lower court in November that Dr. Gerard Kadijk was "distressed" when he assisted in the death in April 1995 of a baby with a chromosome malformation, at the request of the baby's parents.

The judges ruled that Dr. Kadijk had taken "all necessary precautions" before deciding to end the child's life. *(AFP)*

Tapie Goes on Trial Over Yacht

PARIS — Bernard Tapi, the French politician and bankrupt businessman, went on trial Thursday over the management of his luxury yacht.

Mr. Tapie, 53, is accused of fraud and abuse of company funds over the management of the four-masted vessel, a symbol of his flamboyant lifestyle at the height of his career, by a company that was part of his former business empire.

The prosecution alleges he underpaid the company, Alain Colas Tahiti, for his frequent cruises on the yacht and passed off the ship as a means of promoting his business although "he was the only beneficiary." *(Reuters)*

Santer Stresses Ties With East

PRAGUE — The European Union must deepen relations with East European applicants for full membership even before talks start on possible admission, the chairman of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, said Thursday.

Mr. Santer, speaking at a news conference here after meeting with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, said that such talks may start in early 1998. "But in the meantime, we have to continue in deepening the relations under the already existing agreements," he said.

In 1991, most East European countries signed an accord with the Union that set out a timetable for easing restrictions on imports of farm goods, textiles and manufactured products from those countries, and also called for regular political contacts. *(AP)*

Austria Graves Linked to Revolt

VIENNA — Skeletons found in mass graves in western Austria are likely victims of a peasants' uprising more than 300 years ago, experts concluded Thursday.

The remains, discovered more than two months ago at Lambach, about 200 kilometers west of Vienna, were initially thought to be those of Holocaust victims. The discovery halted work on a hydroelectric plant on the site.

Excavations revealed 10 mass graves containing the remains of 102 people. The Austria Press Agency quoted archeologists on the experts' commission investigating the find as saying that the condition of the remains suggested the victims lost their lives around the time of the 1625 to 1626 uprising, in which about 3,000 peasants died. *(AP)*

Fabrice Coffrini/Agence France-Presse

CULT MURDER — Judge Andrée Piler reporting that most of 54 Order of the Solar Temple victims in Switzerland and Canada in 1994 were murdered.

Bulgaria Extends Privatization

SOFIA — In a step to increase public response to Bulgaria's privatization program, Parliament on Thursday gave citizens an extra month to purchase vouchers that entitle them to a stake in hundreds of companies.

The new deadline is May 8. So far, only 1.3 million of the 6.7 million eligible investors have purchased vouchers. *(AP)*

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Friday:

BUDAPEST: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, visits Hungary.

SOMALIA: Emma Bonino, the human aid commissioner, continues her evaluation of the Great Lakes region.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Ex-Nazi Officer Indicted In '44 Massacre of Italians

The Associated Press

ROME — A former Nazi officer was indicted Thursday for his role in the massacre of 335 Italian civilians during World War II. Relatives of the victims in the audience applauded the decision by the presiding judge, who scheduled a military trial for next month.

Erich Priebke "didn't blink an eye" when the ruling was announced, said Pietro Nicotera, a lawyer representing family members of the victims.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Priebke's lawyer argued for dismissal of the case against the 82-year-old former SS captain, who was extradited from Argentina last year. Velio Di Rezze, the lawyer, said that Mr. Priebke had acted under orders to kill 10 civilians for each German soldier killed and that he had considered the orders an appropriate response during wartime.

Mr. Di Rezze said Mr. Priebke later showed remorse for the deaths and faced a "psychological burden" for carrying out orders.

He also said Mr. Priebke's mental anguish and his age were among "extenuating circumstances" that favored dismissal of the case.

After Mr. Di Rezze's arguments, the judge heard statements from prosecutors and lawyers representing the families of victims. Shortly afterward he announced the indictment and set trial for May 8.

Judge Giuseppe Mazzi denied a defense request that Mr. Priebke be granted house arrest. He has been in prison since he was returned to Italy.

On Wednesday, Mr. Priebke insisted that he had no choice but to follow orders or face execution himself. He also expressed sorrow. "In all of these years this issue has been like a weight in my heart," Mr. Priebke was quoted as having said.

He has admitted killing two civilians among those shot outside Rome in 1944. The victims included Roman Catholic priests, a 14-year-old boy and 75 Jews.

The massacre was ordered by Rome's German occupiers to avenge a bombing hours earlier by Italian partisans that killed German soldiers.

Opposition in Ireland Picks Up a Seat

The Associated Press

LETTERKENNY, Ireland — Ireland's main opposition party gained a parliamentary seat Thursday.

Cecilia Keaveney of the Fianna Fail won the vacant seat in Donegal Northwest. She gained 14,115 votes in Tuesday's balloting, compared with 13,077 for Harry Blaney, head of the breakaway Independent Fianna Fail.

Sinn Fein, the party allied to the Irish Republican Army, finished last in the five-candidate race, but was encouraged that it polled three times as many votes as it received in the 1992 general election.

Fianna Fail won another special election in Dublin West, with Brian Lenihan Jr. keeping the seat held by the party.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Rights of the Dying

Sometimes breakthroughs in individual rights come in a single Supreme Court decision. Sometimes they come in clusters of lower court rulings. That is what has now happened with two momentous decisions from high-ranking federal appeals courts a continent apart. The two courts have issued humane and sound rulings that would greatly broaden the rights of terminally ill patients to hasten their deaths and strengthen legal protections for doctors who help them. Although they differ in their reasoning, both rulings raise the prospect that the Supreme Court will soon be compelled to consider the right-to-die issue and point the way toward a constitutionally correct result.

Last month, the 9th Circuit appeals court in California struck down a Washington state law forbidding physician-assisted suicides. On Tuesday, the 2d Circuit appeals court struck down a similar law in New York. This is an extraordinarily emotional issue, and it is likely that at least some of the 32 states with laws against assisted suicides will defend those laws all the way to the highest court. But the two rulings have provided the outlines of a sound solution that would guarantee desperately ill patients the option of dying with dignity, while safeguarding legitimate state interests in determining patients' true wishes and protecting their rights.

Both cases were brought by patients who have since died, and their doctors. They claimed a sovereign right over their own bodies and the right to die without fear of criminal action against the physicians. In the Washington case, the court said that those rights derived from a 1990 Supreme Court ruling in the Nancy Cruzan case establishing the freedom to reject unwanted medical help, along with decisions like Roe v. Wade establishing a liberty interest under the 14th Amendment in matters as fundamental as reproduction.

The decision in the New York case was more subtle and cautiously worded but potentially just as far-reaching. The court held that New York, like many other states, denies equal protection of the laws when it protects the rights of patients on life support to order their plugs pulled while denying comparable relief to other terminally ill, mentally competent patients who are not on such support. Lawyers defending New York's law argued that the distinction was justified by the state's need to protect vulnerable patients against abuse, including abuse by relatives seeking to ease their own financial pain. But the judges wisely saw no greater danger sufficient to justify that distinction.

These are the first two appeals courts to grapple with right-to-die questions. Both have surveyed the arguments and provided clear analysis. The Michigan Supreme Court, ruling against Dr. Jack Kevorkian, disagrees and insists that physician-assisted suicide violates fundamental law. The issues are obviously ripe for high court settlement.

Meanwhile, state legislatures that have ducked the issue can make good use of the time it will take for one or both of these cases to reach the Supreme Court. They can reconsider their old laws and, more broadly, begin to prepare their citizens to deal with the terminally ill in ways that respect their rights and protect their interests.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ronald Brown

Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown was in the service of his country when his Air Force plane with military personnel, U.S. government officials and business leaders aboard crashed near Dubrovnik in Croatia on Wednesday. The 54-year-old secretary was pursuing his signature mission, trade promotion and economic development, as he led a group of American business executives to Bosnia, and he was doing so to strengthen the Clinton administration's policy of hastening Bosnian reconstruction in order to solidify a fragile peace.

We note the critical purpose of this task because the most recent news about Secretary Brown concerned the independent counsel's widening probe into his personal finances and business dealings. It would be unfortunate, if not unfair and misleading, to leave standing any impression that congressional and grand jury probes represent the sum total of Ron Brown's tenure at the Commerce Department. While we also believed that it was necessary to resolve any lingering questions about his business dealings, we said when the formal Justice Department inquiry was launched last year — and still think — that Ron Brown had proved to be a first-class secretary of commerce and a Clinton administration standout.

After paying a private call on the secretary's family, President Bill Clinton and his cabinet assembled at the Commerce Department, where he paid a warm and moving tribute to Mr. Brown. Describing the secretary as one of the best advisers and ablest people he had ever known, the president said the commerce post "was sort of ready made for him at this moment in history, and he loved it very much."

And indeed he did. Despite the looming inquiries, Ron Brown — who steadfastly maintained that he had broken no laws — retained his enthusiasm for his job. "He was so excited because he thought that, along with these business leaders and the other very able people from the Commerce Department on this mission, that they would be able to use the power of the American economy to help the peace take hold in the Balkans, to help people in that troubled place have the kind of decent, honorable and wonderfully ordinary lives that we Americans too often take for granted," the president said on Wednesday. And, we might add, it was like Mr. Brown to use the powers of his office to bring that about.

Ron Brown was certainly what many think of as a Washington insider whenever the term comes up. When he was invited to join the cabinet, he was at the top of the Washington political game: a successful chairman of a reinvigorated Democratic National Committee, which had just helped return one of its own to the White House after 12 years. And he was one of the capital's eminent lobbyists, both as a businessman and as a public policy advocate.

On the way to getting to this status from Harlem, where he was raised, Mr. Brown acquired a family and the kind of education and professional experiences in civil rights, politics and commerce that helped to make him the important force President Clinton has praised. Ron Brown made his mark on his country.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Copyright in Cyberspace

A U.S. district court has ruled that an on-line provider can be held liable for violating copyright law in cyberspace. Authors, photographers, software writers and other creative people should be compensated for their published works. In the world of paper, normally they are. But in cyberspace, copyrighted material is easily duplicated and distributed illegally. Rooting out cyberpirates is difficult in the vast reaches of the computer universe, which includes tens of thousands of networks accessed by tens of millions of users. That complexity has the courts and legislators playing catch-up.

— Los Angeles Times.

Australia Isn't Asian Yet

Without doubt, [Australia's] trade has shifted decisively from Europe to Asia, and there is an increasing understanding that the country's proximity to Asia is not an unfortunate accident of history but a comparative advantage. This realization has been backed up by changes in official policy. In recent years Australia signed a military agreement with Indonesia, midwifed the birth of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, and — most notable of all — abolished White Australia in favor of the region's most liberal immigration policy.

But it is a measure of the staying power of old Australia that Australian politicians respond to questions about overregulated labor markets and high taxes by pointing to Australia's rankings among OECD countries. If Australia really wants to partake in the dynamism of Asian economies, it needs to begin measuring itself against, and measuring up to, Asian standards of competitiveness.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krumpohl. 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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Bosnia Has Scarcely Begun Its Convalescence

By Flora Lewis

SARAJEVO — Traffic lights are working again in Sarajevo, and jam-packed streetcars occasionally trundle along. Scores of cafés and little shops have opened, food is available. There is electricity, gas for cooking, and water, but only intermittently.

But otherwise Sarajevo is rubble and ruins. Windows still have plastic sheeting, often marked with the large letters UNHCR, for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, whose office provided the material. The atmosphere remains gloomy, dubious. There isn't much faith that the promised multiethnic, reintegrated Bosnia-Herzegovina will ever come about.

Reconstruction, in the simplest, modest ways, has barely begun. People say it is because the "international community," code name for both the patron saint and the patron devil here, isn't delivering the promised supplies, the glass, cement, tools and so on needed for cleaning up and building.

But the reason seems to be more than that. I remember Berlin after World War II, a completely devastated city. It wasn't long before people were out clearing away the rubble, stacking bricks, salvaging whatever might be useful to patch up homes again. They knew that the war was over and the sooner they put things together, the sooner they could hope for life to improve.

Here, President Bill Clinton's pledge to pull out the 18,000 American troops by December weighs heavily. Britain and France have declared that in that case they will leave, too. The 60,000-member NATO force that has succeeded beyond expectations in stopping the fighting wouldn't survive that.

Cynics, and there are a number among Western officials and observers stationed in the area, say the real purpose of the intervention was to pacify the situation long enough to make the withdrawal possible in safety. Otherwise the United States and NATO would have had to go in to rescue the United Nations forces already on the ground, including some 20,000 French and British soldiers. It was a ghastly prospect.

This way, if peace doesn't hold, they can say they did their best and nothing more is possible but to let the people involved work, or fight, it out themselves. It is true that, despite Washington's condition that the parties must agree to peace before the United States would lead the military mission to enforce it, the Dayton accords were imposed on the belligerents.

There was no enthusiasm for the way the war was brought to a halt. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke bulldozed the agreements through, and his heavy hand is missed now.

People find it hard to understand how he could have committed himself so intensely to starting the manoeuver for peace, and then dropped it all and walked away to Wall Street just as the effort was taking shape. It seems irresponsible, and raises questions about what more will prove reliable.

The next crucial step for Bosnia is elections due before mid-September. That is terribly soon for proper preparations, and some of the early signs are negative. What there are of independent media are ever more squeezed and harassed.

It took Unesco to provide a new transmitter for the small, local and courageous television station Studio 99 to resume broadcasting after a suspicious fire ruined its facilities. It has as yet got nowhere in its request for government permission to extend its coverage to the whole country, although country-wide access to independent news is essential for a fair election.

Something similar is happening to what remains of media not under government control in Zagreb and Belgrade. It is as if the leaders fear loss of power without the war to mobilize their people, and feel obliged to crack down before challenge arises.

U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry was in the area last weekend and sought to focus attention on how much progress there has been since a year ago, when Bosnian Serbs overran Srebrenica and massacred thousands, while the United Nations deplored and deplored. Questions about what happens when NATO goes are shunted aside, as being about a distant future nine months away.

Few refugees are returning. If their homes are standing, someone else is in them. If they have qualifications for a good government job, they are told they must join the appropriate ethnic party, a bad omen which they take as signaling a definitive ethnic partition ruling out a reconciled Bosnia.

The military intervention has worked well, and for now it has revitalized NATO. American policy and politics, however, emphasizing the military's limited responsibilities to separate forces so as to avoid "mission creep" and make withdrawal feasible, bring no confidence in peace.

And if it doesn't bloom spontaneously, for which there is not even a bud as yet, pulling out followed by more disaster would leave NATO in worse shape than before.

Mr. Perry says there is a lot more to be done in those fateful nine months ahead. There certainly is.

© Flora Lewis.

A Challenge and an Opportunity for Europe and East Asia

By Bart Boaden

TOKYO — With 60 percent of world trade occurring in regional free trade areas that are in operation or about to be formed, the challenge posed by such arrangements to freer international trade is clear. How can they be stopped from becoming so self-absorbed that, faced with increasingly fierce competition from emerging economies such as China and India, they turn inward, raise protectionist barriers and drag down the world economy?

Part of the answer is for the European Union and its counterparts in Asia and the Americas — the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and the North American Free Trade Agreement — to expend as much energy on building bridges among themselves as they do on deepening economic integration within their respective economic clubs.

That was one of the major gains from the inaugural meeting in March of European and East Asian leaders in Bangkok. At last, the world's biggest and fastest growing economies are connected in ways that can add real locomotion to future world trade negotiations and fill some of the gap left by the diminished capacity of the United States to lead the world economy.

It is too soon to know exactly how the three regions will interact. But an early opportunity for creative interplay between Asia, the Americas and Europe will come at the first ministerial meeting of the Word Trade Organization in December.

The meeting could initiate a new round of global trade negotiations starting in the year 2000. The aim of such negotiations should be to eliminate all border barriers to trade by the year 2010 for industrialized countries and perhaps by 2020 for developing nations.

European and Asian trade ministers could start that process by agreeing when they meet in July in Brussels that Europe will consider reciprocating APEC trade liberalization through another round of global negotiations. APEC is due to begin its program in January to achieve free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region by no later than 2020.

The European Union could encourage this process and spike any efforts to turn APEC into an inward-looking trade bloc by matching its liberalization.

Another round of multilateral trade negotiations would spread globally the benefits of the regional opening that is taking place in North and South America, Southeast Asia, Europe and Australasia. It would stop a repeat of the protectionist backsliding that occurred after the conclusion of the Kennedy and Tokyo rounds of multilateral trade bargaining. It could also prompt APEC to advance its liberalization program.

The United States and Europe can no longer keep driving the world trade system as they have for almost half a century. Their economies are growing too slowly, and domestic political pressures are too great, for them to keep absorbing East Asia's exports at past rates.

They have the right to expect East Asia, where exports have risen 30-fold in the past 25 years to $860 billion, to play a larger leadership role in bolstering the trading system that sustains their prosperity.

East Asia is already rising to the challenge through its membership in APEC. In 1993, members improved their market access offerings to entice the Europe to conclude the Uruguay Round of trade talks. Now East Asia's growing dialogue with Europe gives it a fresh chance to strengthen international trade. For Asia, a new trade round would be a vital insurance policy, by guaranteeing continued access to North American and European markets.

However, if the global economy is to be powered by trilateralism, all three sides must push together. Strident protectionist voices are heard in the American presidential campaigning. Can Brussels balance its regional concerns with its international obligations? Can Europe enter into a constructive dialogue with Asia on future trade liberalization?

There are good reasons why it should. Having failed to create new jobs in net terms since 1971, the European Union desperately needs greater access to Asia's booming but often protected economies. The World Bank calculates that Asian markets will generate half of world growth in this decade and between one-third and half of all additional imports.

U.S. experience shows that firms which export are 9 percent less likely to go out of business in an average year than firms which do not sell their goods and services overseas; worker productivity and wages in the export sector are 20 percent and 15 percent higher, respectively. And export-oriented American companies experience almost 20 percent faster employment growth than those which never exported or which stopped exporting.

Europe and Asia have a golden opportunity to transform their relationship into a partnership that can galvanize the world economy.

The writer, senior international analyst in the president's office of Itochu Corporation in Tokyo, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

In Defense of the Federal Reserve

By Stephen Brobeck

WASHINGTON — Critics of the Federal Reserve, which have included my own organization, play an essential role in reminding a powerful, relatively independent agency of its limitations and faults. They have left their mark. Complaints about excessive secrecy of the influential Open Market Committee have led to the issuing of fairly detailed records of policy actions within two months of meetings.

Criticism from congressional critics has encouraged the Fed to examine the appropriateness of all expenditures and to appoint consumer and community leaders to serve as directors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

There are good reasons for the Fed to respond to well-taken criticisms. At any time, Congress can change, or even dismantle, this agency. Still, the Fed is more autonomous than other U.S. agencies.

The principal function of the Fed is to restrain inflation. In a time of low inflation, it is easy to forget the critical importance of this function.

The last period of relatively high inflation, driven by the energy crisis and stimulative macroeconomic policies, was from 1973 to 1982. During these years, annual changes in the Consumer Price Index ranged from 5.8 to 13.5 percent, with an annual average of 8.8 percent. In 26 of 27 Gallup surveys conducted from 1973 to the beginning of 1982, the public not only rated inflation as the most important problem facing the country, but did so by large margins.

Inflation troubles people for many reasons. The best one-sentence summary of these concerns that I have seen was stated by the sociologist David Riesman in a 1980 interview: "Inflation is the most corrosive, insidious promoter of discord, of feelings of inequity, of anxiety about the future, of the inability to plan ahead."

These dissatisfactions help explain why, during the inflationary decade, price increases were the most important concern of the consumer movement.

Especially recently, the Fed's record on restraining inflation has been good and getting better. From 1983 to 1995, annual CPI increases have ranged from 1.9 to 5.4 percent, with an annual average of 3.6 percent. During the past four years, the annual average has been slightly below 3 percent.

Some argue that the price of low inflation, in terms of lost growth, has been too high. That may or may not be true, but it seems prudent to be cautious in allowing inflationary expectations to rise and take on a life of their own. The persistence of relatively large federal deficits has made the Fed's job of establishing a credible, low-inflation policy even more difficult.

Congress has accepted a relatively autonomous Fed not only because inflation can wreak such havoc but also because it acknowledges its own limitations in making economic policy. Both Congress and the president face far greater political pressures than does the Fed to promote short-term, inflationary growth at the expense of long-term, sustainable growth and price stability.

The Fed is much less powerful than many supporters, and critics, believe. A dynamic economy is difficult to manage and almost as hard to understand, let alone predict. And the tools of the Fed are imprecise. The making of monetary policy may be as much an art as a science.

Despite its limitations, the Fed represents a finely tuned institution that is subject to an array of both formal and informal checks and balances. In fact, the agency is the most compelling response I know to the charge that the federal government does not have an important role to play in the management of our economy.

The writer, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Story of Politicians and Press

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Here is a story of how politicians and the press in America use one another, then fall out and savage one another, and finally reap the bitter fruit of negative campaigning.

The villain-victim was a rising politician who visited the office of a muckraking journalist. A few months after this meeting, a henchman of the politician leaked documents to the journalist showing that the politician's leading opponent, while secretary of the Treasury, had made regular nocturnal visits to a sleazy part of town.

The journalist went with the story, maliciously suggesting that the opponent had been engaged in financial corruption.

To the delight of his opponents, the target of the sensational article issued a statement denying any financial chicanery of any sort. The reason for the undeniable nighttime visits, he confessed, was to pay blackmail.

It turned out that he had had a long affair with a married woman and was paying to hush it up. The former Treasury secretary chose to admit adultery and take the moral opprobrium rather than cast dishonor on his department. The scandal undermined his political career.

The ruination of the reputation of the former Treasury secretary infuriated his many allies. They got even. Because the journalist was a resident alien, a judge, presiding over an unfair trial based on a bad law, was able to jail and fine him.

But that vengeance was short-lived. When the politician (who had passed the impoverished, alcoholic journalist a little money from time to time, with covering notes) was elected president of the United States, one of his first acts was to set the journalist free. Out of his own pocket, the new president refunded part of the fine.

The reporter expected more than that for blackening the opposition and then suffering in jail. He went to Washington to ask for a postmastership, but the new president would not see him. An aide told the henchman that "he is sent back in despair."

The rejected journalist went to that henchman — presumably the same one who leaked the damaging documents — and threatened to print a few things he knew about the new president. Worried, the henchman took the threat to the top man, who assured him: "He knows nothing of me which I am not willing to declare to the world myself."

In deep denial, the president insisted that the money he had paid to the journalist was not "hush money" but charity.

The henchman, who knew that the press would deride that pretense, warned the president that the payments would look all the more improper if given a phony motive. He urged that the president do whatever necessary to "get all letters" back from the journalist.

But when the president hung tough, the journalist revealed their past meetings and payments. Next, he asserted that the president had made a pass at a neighbor's wife, a revelation that became the buzz of the nation.

To top that, the vengeful journalist printed the accusation that the president had at one time taken a "luscious" black woman as his mistress and sired several of her children. Stunned, the president had to admit to friends that "when young and single I offered love to a handsome lady," acknowledging the unwanted advance's "incorrectness." But he denounced the printed accusations as "filth."

Luckily for the president, the journalist got drunk one day and drowned in three feet of water. After re-election, the president denounced the dead man's calumny in an otherwise serene second Inaugural Address: "The artillery of the press has been leveled against us, charged with whatsoever its licentiousness could devise or dare."

The triumphant chief executive declared that he had been too busy to seek "the salutary coercions of the law" as punishment for defamation, but he urged others to render that public service.

So ends this story of the saint and the scoundrel. My basic source is a 1959 article by Charles A. Jellison in the Virginia Magazine of History.

The unscrupulous journalist was James Thomson Callender of The Richmond Recorder. The blackmailed Treasury secretary was Alexander Hamilton. The politician's henchman was James Monroe. The president was Thomas Jefferson.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Bronchitis Cure

PARIS — At no time of the year are we more exposed to bronchitis than between seasons. Due to the considerable variations in temperature we are exposed to sudden cold. Damp cold places the organism in an inferior condition of resistance to microbes which cause bronchitis. To quiet the coughing and to prevent the bronchial glands from secreting, systematic administration of opium and datura is required. Hot alcoholic drinks, grog and champagne, which is both a tonic for the heart and a general stimulant, complete the treatment.

1921: Peace for Berlin

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders have definitely decided to pass the Knox Resolution, declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany. President Harding has approved this program after conferences with Senators Lodge and Knox. Establishment of peace with Germany will be effected in such a fashion as to leave no lingering doubt that it can be construed as sympathy for Germany.

1946: Politics of Trade

LONDON — The British government, in view of Colonel Juan Peron's successful bid for the Presidency of Argentina, will discard its critical attitude towards his political precepts in the interests of Anglo-Argentinian amity, a Foreign Office spokesman said today [April 4]. In the past the British government found some of Peron's actions distasteful, but it never, principally because of Britain's need of Argentine imports (wheat and meat), went as far as the State Department in attacking the Peron regime. Future British policy will be to initiate a new era of economic and political relations with Argentina.

OPINION/LETTERS

A Torn Rwanda Still Needs Mending

By Mehr Khan

NEW YORK — Two years after the start of the Rwandan genocide that killed perhaps 800,000 people and drove at least 2 million from their homes, the world is looking at why it happened and how to avoid a repetition.

One step was a report, by 19 Western donor countries led by Denmark in association with international agencies, that was released in March and looked at the Rwandan situation in detail. Among other things, the report noted that 1.7 million refugees are still in camps in Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania, and that the risk of conflict remains considerable.

As the report says, ethnically divisive Hutu vs. Tutsi policies in Rwanda — and Burundi as well — created a "culture of impunity" in which successive episodes of killings went unpunished, a situation that drove the victimized ethnic group to seek revenge in a new bout of bloodshed.

But while the 1994 genocide was precipitated by the death of Rwanda's Hutu president in a mysterious plane crash, the underlying cause was economic, and there, the international community has a share of blame. A sharp drop in coffee prices, along with poor government policies, contributed to a major economic crisis in which per capita income fell by 40 percent. According to the report, the world "overlooked these potentially explosive social and political consequences when designing and imposing economic conditions for support."

When the international community responded to the genocide, thousands of lives were saved. But, as one UN observer has said, "Bandaging the wounded is not enough."

On a recent visit to three Great Lakes countries — Rwanda, Burundi and part of Zaire — I saw that the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda, which the donors had hoped would begin in January, is moving slowly. Refugees, mainly Hutu, remain too frightened of reprisals to go home.

Justice is also moving slowly. Many leaders of the genocide are still free outside Rwanda. Within Rwanda, national trials have been postponed because a judicial system is not yet in place. Meanwhile, there are 65,000 prisoners in jam-packed jails, most waiting to be charged. In Gitarama, one of the better jails, I saw prisoners, some of them multiple amputees, barely able to move in gloomy, dank rooms.

The situation of imprisoned children accused in the genocide is especially poignant. Many are still crammed in with adult prisoners. And guilty or not, most can never return to their communities, which see them as murderers.

Rwanda's women and children are also suffering. Because of the genocide, women and girls now represent 60 percent to 70 percent of the population. In some areas over half of all women are widows. Under Rwandan law, property passes through males, so that distant relatives inherit to the detriment of widows and daughters. International groups are helping the government to review legislation to deal with this.

In addition to physical sustenance, children are in urgent need of emotional healing. A recent Unicef survey of more than 3,000 children revealed that 95 percent witnessed violence and more than a quarter had seen a relative killed. Their experiences are seared into their psyches.

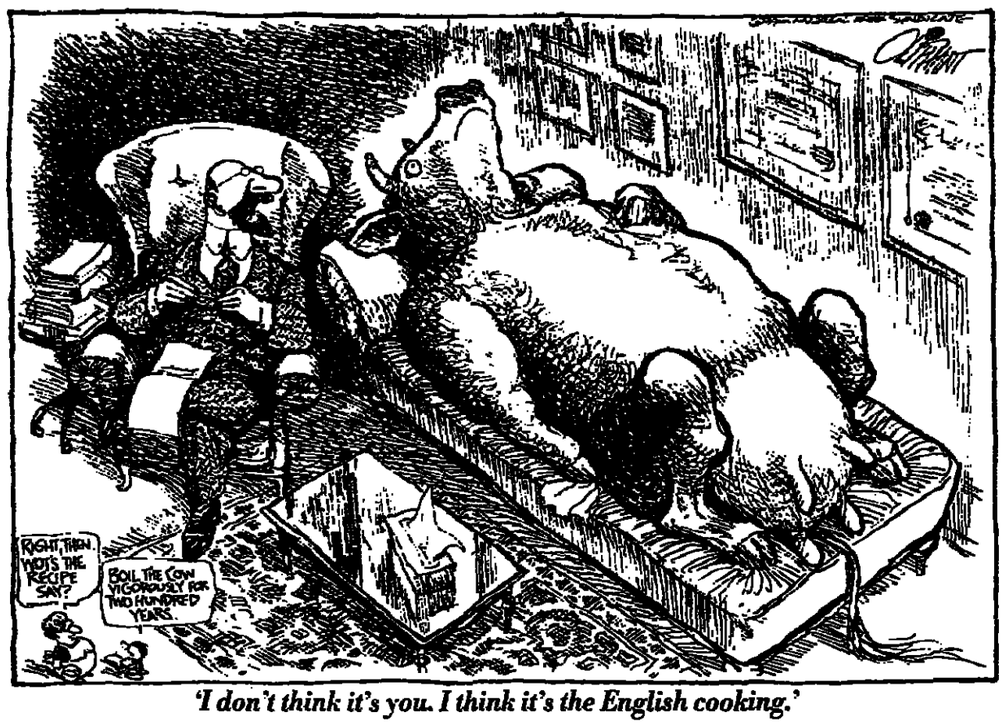
There is some progress being made. For example, in Butare, I visited a school that houses 2,500 boys who, lost and frightened, had joined soldiers for protection. This month about a third of these boys are graduating to the more normal environment of a local secondary school.

And the reuniting of families continues. In Goma, I waited with a Rwandan family as an aid worker arrived with a girl who was about 12. After a second's pause, the woman reached out, wiping her own tears with one hand and stroking the girl's face with the other. The man hesitantly queried the girl on family names. The girl herself, dazed, collapsed into her parents' arms.

In all, about 20,000 children have been reunited with their families in the largest tracing program ever undertaken.

As the donor nations' report notes, the transition will be difficult. Rwanda needs economic and humanitarian assistance, but it also needs to establish adequate political structures and to overcome the "culture of impunity."

The writer is Unicef's director of information. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



'I don't think it's you. I think it's the English cooking.'

A New Nuclear Treaty Is a Big Step for Africa

By Boutros Boutros Ghali

The writer is secretary-general of the United Nations.

NEW YORK — On April 11, at a historic summit meeting in Cairo, all 53 heads of state or government in Africa will sign a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Africa.

With the signing of this treaty, an important block in the edifice of nuclear treaties worldwide, there will be four regions of the world in which states have renounced the development, manufacture, stockpiling, possession or acquisition of nuclear arms: Antarctica; Latin America and the Caribbean; the South Pacific; and now, Africa.

Just last December, the Southeast Asian states voted to create their own zone. And the African treaty, known as the Pelindaba Treaty, will also bring us closer to a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction.

In addition, the treaty, which also bans nuclear tests in the region, is an important step for Africa, an impetus for development efforts, by calling for a greater level of African cooperation in the use of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes, namely economic and social growth.

The nuclear-weapons-free zone in Africa is a major contribution to achieving the promise of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Yet even as we welcome this important step, we must heighten our vigilance toward those who are seeking to sell and stockpile nuclear weapons in contravention of international agreements.

And we must not forget the other weapons that threaten security in Africa and elsewhere in the world. Landmines kill indiscriminately and maim large numbers of people whose care places a heavy burden on developing societies. These mines, present long after hostilities have abated, pose a virtually insurmountable obstacle to reconstruction, agriculture and transport.

At the same time, Africa is inundated with small arms and light weapons whose presence makes the outbreak of conflict inevitable and nearly perpetual.

The end of the nuclear arms race in Africa and the effort to stem the proliferation of development has long been a priority of the United Nations, and gained new impetus with the beginning in March of the UN Initiative on Africa.

Resources used for buying arms must be redirected to development, as African countries realize that there can be no greater security and guarantee of lasting peace than sustained economic growth.

With the declaration of Africa as a nuclear-weapons-free zone, peace and development have a greater chance than ever before. It is crucial that the international community summon the wisdom to seize this opportunity.

International Herald Tribune

Mandela Has Unsavory Friends

THE United States should take another look at South Africa. Pretoria's foreign policy can be seen as condoning the international conduct of Cuba and Libya.

At first glance, it may not seem significant that President Nelson Mandela has invited Fidel Castro and Moammar Gadhafi to pay official visits. But it is important on two counts, moral and practical.

Mr. Mandela has unquestionably shown loyalty to high moral values in the past. He has devoted his life to defending the dignity of the human being. Issuing invitations to despots with appalling human rights records looks like a reversal of all he has stood for. He puts his moral standing at risk.

He also risks losing the confidence of international investors and Western nations.

South Africa is growing quickly as a major financial and political force in Africa. To date, Mr. Mandela and his African National Congress have been strongly supported by the United States and most other Western democracies.

Mr. Mandela's position is that leaders do not turn their backs on erstwhile friends because they no longer need them as badly as they once did. Cuba and Libya were staunch supporters in the fight against apartheid.

He has said: "The enemies of the West are not my enemies, and I'm not prepared to be dictated to at all by anybody."

Mr. Mandela should look anew at the situation and see that he is jeopardizing his hard-won reputation and the West's essential political and economic support. His links to Cuba and Libya could be a serious problem for those who try to respect human rights and promote harmony among nations.

— Robert H. Phinny, commenting for the International Herald Tribune.

A Gentle Voice for Polite Politics

By Guy Gugliotta

WASHINGTON — It's easy to be a sweetheart when you have a couple of hundred million dollars to see you through hard times. Of course, it also helps if you're a nice fellow, and Representative Amo Houghton, Republican of New York, apparently is.

That's right. Here's a man who is completing his 10th year in the House of Representatives and has never dumped on Congress, mugged a colleague, called the president a liar or screamed insults from the podium.

"Screaming works, short-term," Mr. Houghton said. "But if you want to get something done, you have to perceive what the other person thinks. If you punish somebody or grab his tie, it doesn't help in the long run. People end up bearing grudges."

MEANWHILE

For several years he has been trying to promote civility among his colleagues on the theory that members could do a better job if they cooperated instead of pulling ties or otherwise going for the throat.

But he doesn't push it. When you're trying to sell something unpopular in the House, such as adult behavior, "it's best not to be preachy," he said. "This is a talking place, not a listening place."

Mr. Houghton's dilemma, according to his staff, is that nice isn't selling well in an institution that competes on cable TV with professional wrestling. If you aren't slamming your opponent's face into a turnbuckle, America is going to flip the channel.

Still, Mr. Houghton, 69, a snowy-haired upstate New Yorker with a ready smile and a loud, braying laugh, doesn't have to worry that he fails to draw crowds. As the former chief executive of Corning Glass, the family business, he is one of the heirs to a half-billion-dollar fortune.

"It's easier to take the high road," he grinned. "That's why I urge more business people to come in here. You're not beholden to political action committees or parties or partisan politics."

And with a few more terms and continued Republican hegemony, he probably has a chance to become a minor cult figure in the House — a modest iconoclast dispensing heresy in a room full of belligerents.

Maybe it will work. Mr. Houghton finds the windbag factor tedious, noting that "the tough guys in the business world are laughed at because they obviously didn't have the mental horsepower to put together a persuasive argument."

He also favors results over posturing, and blames television for creating monsters out of "mousy little people." When the camera lights up, "all of a sudden they're all great orators," he scoffs.

He is dismayed by the prevailing practice of running down Congress: "It's really cowardly to go back to the district and slam the institution in order to build yourself up.

"You get people all whipped up, and it spills into the homes, the schools and the talk shows," he said. "They're pandering to the enemy within us, and why should people believe anything else?"

And he is a strong advocate of term limits, believing that lawmakers would do much more for the public good if they brought outside experiences to the job and if their egos weren't tied to Congress. "You can do better here when you know you can do something else," he said.

But most of all, he believes that confidence in Congress and in the republic as a whole would be better served if members stopped trying to push each other's heads into the turnbuckle (which, for those who are not wrestling fans, are in the corners of the ring.)

"When the chips are down, would the fellow's reactions be right, or would he fly off the handle and go into orbit?" Mr. Houghton asked. "Making the right decision is tough to do when you're right at the rim of sanity."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Japan's Economy

Regarding "Japan's Top Priority: Decent Jobs" by Thomas L. Friedman (Opinion, Feb. 26):

Some misconceptions in Mr. Friedman's article need correction.

Mr. Friedman seems to believe that department stores are microcosms of a Japanese economy in which everyone has a job for life and companies' No. 1 concern is their employees.

But lifetime employment is the exception, not the rule, in the Japanese economy, which may be dominated by large firms in terms of profits (and press), but which consists mainly of mom-and-pop and subcontracting operations. And Japanese firms are busy downsizing, too. They're just not laying workers off wholesale.

A Japanese company's first priority is its customers, who provide the profits. Employees serve the customer. Shareholders are an afterthought.

Japanese consumers are forcing Japan's companies to change, not "to become more like Americans," but to perform more efficiently and offer better value. Job preservation, and creation, will come from streamlined operations that can compete in a tough global market. Japanese companies are searching for solutions.

But visiting journalists will continue searching for secret mantras instead of doing their homework.

JEFF JEFFRIES.
Chigasaki, Japan.

Incumbent Activity

What a silly premise underlies William Safire's "Incumbents in League: Peres, Yeltsin, Clinton" *(Opinion, March 15)*. The three men are hardly working together in the cause of Middle Eastern peace just to assure eventual re-election, as he seems to think. Each is *today* the leader of his nation, doing his job as its only proper representative at so high level a meeting. Would Mr. Safire have been happier if their political opponents, Messrs. Netanyahu, Zyuganov and Dole, had gone to Sharm el-Sheikh in their place?

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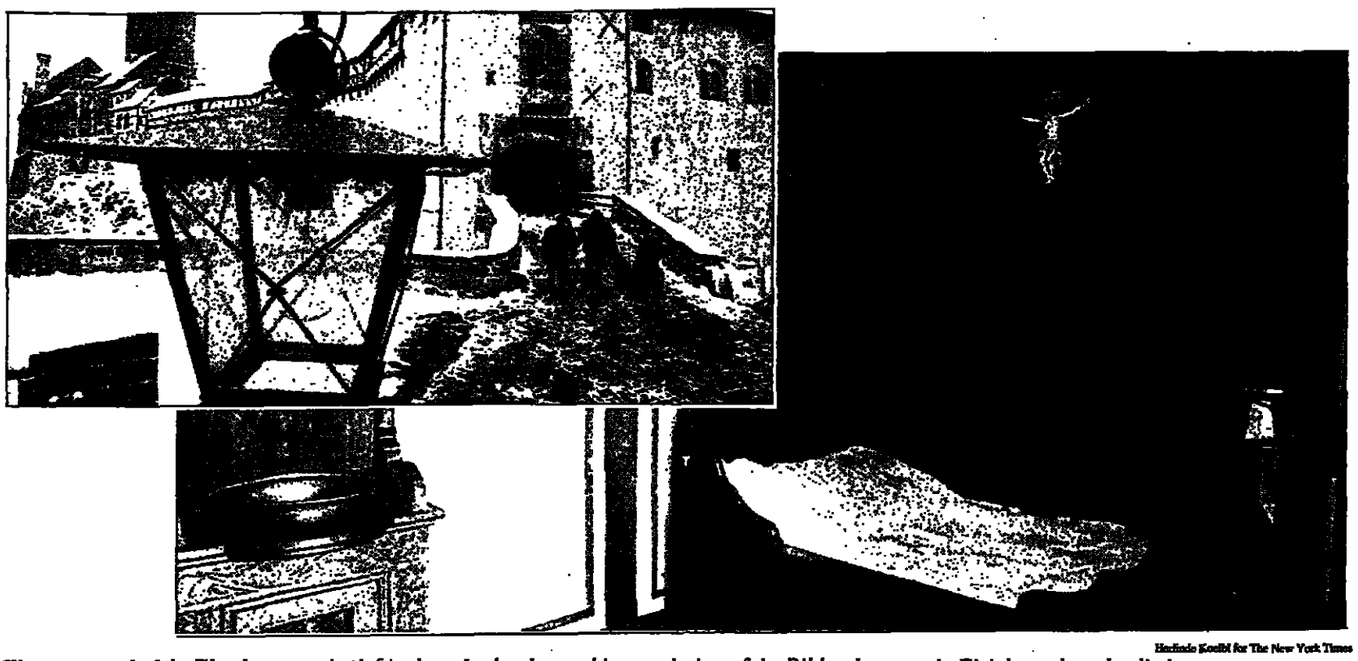


Herlinde Koelbl for The New York Times

The courtyard of the Wartburg castle (left) where Luther began his translation of the Bible; the room in Eisleben where he died.

In the Footsteps of Martin Luther

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

WITTENBERG, Germany — "Go not to Wittenberg," Hamlet's mother urges him early in the Shakespeare play. The Danish prince bowed to his mother's wish and did not return to his studies at Wittenberg University, but this year, swarms of travelers will ignore her advice. They will make Wittenberg one of their main stops as they tour Eastern Germany to visit the places where Martin Luther lived, worked and preached.

This year marks the 450th anniversary of Luther's death. Scores of events are planned to honor the bold religious rebel.

More than a dozen communities, including a few in Western Germany, can lay claim to pieces of Luther's legacy. The most important ones are in the east: Eisleben, where the Great Reformer was born and died; Erfurt, where he studied and was ordained a priest; the Wartburg castle, where he hid from pursuers and began his historic translation of the Bible, and Wittenberg, where he spent much of his life.

One way to order a Luther tour would be chronologically, starting in Eisleben. The birth house, where Luther first saw the light on Nov. 10, 1483, is a large whitewashed edifice with a handsome gabled roof. It has been a museum for more than 300 years, and above one of the two entrances there is a colored relief showing Luther as a young man.

A few blocks away, at Luther's solid-looking but unremarkable "death house," the principal treasure is a sheet that was draped over Luther's body after he died in 1546. There is a statue of Luther outside, perhaps the best of the many that visitors will find as they travel through Germany.

Within walking distance are the granite Church of Saints Peter and Paul, where Luther was baptized, and St. Andrew's Church, where, two days before his death, he preached his last sermon. Luther's father had come to Eisleben seeking work as a copper miner, but found no prospects there and, a few months after his son's birth, moved the family to the nearby village of Mansfeld, where he later opened a foundry. Luther attended school in Mansfeld and sang in the choir at St. George's Church. The school was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but the late-Gothic church and the stone house where the Luther family lived still stand and are open to visitors.

In 1501 Luther enrolled at the renowned Erfurt University, aiming to become a lawyer. On July 2, 1505, as Luther was walking near the outlying village of Stotternheim, a storm broke that changed his life and, as it turned out, the course of history. He was knocked to the ground by a bolt of lightning. Struggling to his feet, he cried out in terror, "St. Anne help me! I will become a monk!" Luther kept his promise, immediately quitting law school and entering Erfurt's Augustinian monastery; he took his vows the next year and was ordained a priest in 1507.

In Erfurt itself, the principal site associated with Luther is the Church of St. Augustine and the adjoining cloister. A small exhibition upstairs is built around books from Luther's time.

From Erfurt, it is just a short autobahn or train ride west to Eisenach, where the towering Wartburg castle stands. It was already a landmark in Luther's time, in part because St. Elizabeth, whose name was later given to Catholic hospitals around the world, lived there in the 13th century. Luther, disguised as a farmer, took refuge within its walls in 1521, after church authorities excommunicated and condemned him for heresy.

In a furious burst of creativity, he translated the New Testament from Greek into German in just 11 weeks, thereby taking it from the private domain of priests and making it accessible to every literate German. The room in which he accomplished this epochal feat has been faithfully preserved.

Luther's 36 years in Wittenberg make it the most important town in the early history of the Reformation. Formerly the seat of Saxon dukes, it is today built around a marvelous ensemble of 16th- and 17th-century buildings. Luther settled there in 1511 and the next year won his doctorate at the university. He then joined the theology faculty, and on Oct. 31, 1517, as the story has it, he unveiled his 95 theses challenging the moral integrity of the Church of Rome and nailed them to the door of the Castle Church. Three years later, at a bonfire on the edge of town, he burned the papal bull ordering him to repent and stop spreading the "deadly poison of error." I read in a pamphlet I bought in Wittenberg that historians are not certain whether Luther actually nailed his theses to any door.

Three sites in Wittenberg, all in the Old Town and within easy walking distance of each other, are essential stops. The 15th-century Castle Church where Luther nailed or did not nail his 95 theses is the most obvious but perhaps least interesting. It is, however, where Luther is buried. The crypt, marked by a remarkably modest raised sandstone plaque, is usually adorned with fresh flowers.

Luther did most of his preaching not at the imposing Castle Church, but at the smaller City Church, which now calls itself "Mother Church of the Reformation." It is the oldest edifice in Wittenberg, with sections dating to the 13th century, but it was renovated in neo-Gothic style 150 years ago. Luther gave as many as three sermons a day there, denouncing Pope Leo X as the anti-Christ and the Vatican as a "school of Satan." Today the church is especially memorable for a magnificent set of paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder, a friend of Luther's who was one of Wittenberg's wealthiest citizens and served several terms as its mayor.

Wittenberg's finest monument is the Luther Hall, where the great heretic lived for more than 30 years and where he prepared many of his sermons as well as his theses. It has been transformed into what is described as the world's largest Reformation museum, with a magnificent collection of artifacts ranging from a copy of the gold wedding ring Luther gave his wife, Katharina von Bora, to a genuine Gutenberg Bible.

HEAR THIS

■ Beatlemania lives: About 1,000 fans rushed to Amsterdam for the group Take That's last concert. "I got up at four in the morning," a 14-year-old English girl told Reuters. "My mum's alright about me being here because I'm staying with my friend's penfriend."

An Epic Vacation On the Zambezi

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

ON THE ZAMBEZI RIVER — Day One, the Big Vacation: What a sight. The mighty Zambezi River. That was my first thought. My second thought packed more punch. "Oh, my God! I've signed up to paddle on this gigantic river for four days? Sleeping in the wilderness? With no hotel room for retreat? No car for a convenient escape? No shower?"

It was just a quick bout of hesitation, one that my pride quickly stifled. I can do this. Of course I can do this. It's just a river and I can paddle it.

Along with three other journalists from Johannesburg who were about to push off from Chirundu on the Zimbabwe side of the river with our trusty guide, Dave, we had everything. Luggage, food, water, gas burners, tents, sleeping bags, sleeping mats, booze, flashlights, Swiss army knives, a two-way radio, toilet paper, still and video cameras, books, sunblock, diarrhea medicine, constipation medicine, stomach spasm medicine, malaria pills, B-1 vitamins to repel the dreaded tsetse fly. We had mosquito-repelling creams, sprays and roll-ons. Modern-day campers, ready to take on the wild.

Dave, a Zimbabwean who plies the mighty Zambezi for a living, had assured us in a briefing the night before at our hotel on Lake Kariba that all would be well. That he carried a firearm added an exclamation point.

One of Africa's five longest rivers, the Zambezi flows from Angola down to the Namibian border, then eastward between Zambia and Zimbabwe, skirting Malawi, until finally it reaches Mozambique.

On its path are some of the most beautiful sites imaginable, not the least of which is "the smoke that thunders": Victoria Falls, where the spray from the raging waterfall rises like a smoky haze. In its calmer currents, the Zambezi provides placid, picture-postcard riverbanks, stunningly elegant birds, herds of hippopotamuses hanging out in the deep, and huge crocodiles lounging amid the tall grass.

We paddled 18 kilometers (11 miles) that first day between the Zambezi and Muchinga escarpments — although it was probably much farther, what with the out-of-control zig-zagging done by two who shall remain nameless.

As the afternoon wore thin, Dave led us to a beach on a small island where we set up camp for the night. Despite the ominously huge piles of animal droppings that dotted our patch of beach, sunset over the Zambezi was glorious. The stars of an African night emerged. Lions roared in the distance.

Day Two of the Big Vacation: Why are we here and whom can we blame? Raindrops pelted the tent. It was the hardest rain I've ever heard, with thunder so close it seemed to shake the ground. Rain soaked my sleeping bag. The sleeping mats squished like soppy sponges. My clothes — both on my body and in my luggage — were soaked. The growing puddle of water inside the tent nearly covered my feet. In the space of six hours, we later would learn, nearly 15 centimeters (six inches) of rain fell on the Zambezi Valley, more than had fallen in the whole of the previous year, the fourth of a terrible drought.

Dawn broke. The storm did not. Dave lit up a gas burner and made tea, as if life could go on as normal in torrential rain from which we had no protection. We tried lighting cigarettes, without success. Nicotine fits set in. A frantic debate ensued: What should we do? Across the river on the opposite bank, Dave told us, was a luxurious camp only a couple of miles away. Great! Let's go there. Dave said no, it's on the Zambian side and none of us had Zambian visas.

Finally we reached a decision: We would paddle a few miles downriver to a fishing camp Dave knew on the Zimbabwe side where there were structures in which we could take shelter and figure out the next move.

We arrived at the fishing camp to find not a soul around. But Dave said he knew where to find the resident manager, and wandered off. He returned with a bow-legged elderly man in safari shorts and hat, carrying a bush walking stick.

Jack, who is 70, lives at Mongwe Camp year-round. He is a self-proclaimed old Rhodie from the days when Zimbabwe was white-ruled Rhodesia.

Dave climbed a tree, strung up his wires, made radio contact with Chirundu and secured a pledge that a truck would come to fetch us in no more than four hours.

THE truck never came. Dave's radio broke down. Night fell. Another debate ensued. Should we awaken at 5 A.M. and start paddling to make up for a day lost and try to make it the 28 miles to the Mana Pools National Park? Dave didn't think we could make it. Jack kept saying we should just wait for the truck and stop panicking. We decided to wake early, look at the sky and paddle if it was sunny, but stay put if it looked like rain.

Day Three of the Blasted Vacation: Dave said it looked like rain. Indeed, there were huge storm clouds on the horizon in the direction we intended to paddle. We chickened out. The elements had defeated us.

Dave was reduced to flagging down passing boats from the shore, one of which informed us that word had been spread along the river that a boat would be coming to fetch us soon. Indeed, a boat came. The four of us returned to Chirundu, leaving Dave behind to watch over the canoes until the truck could get through the muddy overland route.

From Chirundu, a truck met us for the three-hour drive back to Kariba, where we had started three days earlier.

The next day we went to Victoria Falls. The Big Vacation did what life often does. But surviving wild curveballs is part of the routine. I'll be going back to the Zambezi again sometime, knowing that becoming "one with the river" amounts to giving in.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Institute Benjamenta

Directed by the Brothers Quay. Britain.

Since most movies portray people struggling to get ahead, it takes a certain kind of nerve to make a film about a man who attends a special school to study self-negation. The Institute Benjamenta, the imaginary academy that is the setting of the Quay Brothers' first live-action feature film, is a decrepit training ground for butlers situated deep in a misty forest somewhere in central Europe. It is here that Jakob von Gunten (Mark Rylance), an aspiring butler, enrolls for instruction in "the divine duty of servants." Once ensconced, he joins less than a dozen other dedicated students in repeating the same absurd, monkish rituals under the stern tutelage of the school's founder, Herr Benjamenta (Gottfried John), and his sister, Lisa (Alice Krige). "Institute Benjamenta," adapted from a novella by Robert Walser, is a purposely ambiguous allegory crammed with symbols — pine cones, deer heads, severed forks, a mysterious goldfish bowl — that can be read any number of ways. Mixing quasi-religious symbolism with a mood of gothic horror, the film could be taken as everything from a spoof of German horror movies to a mock Christian allegory. "Institute Benjamenta" has a visual fixation on eccentric details and small objects illuminated to lend to them mystical symbolism. Quasi-mystical may be more like it. For all its dazzling visual chicanery, this film eventually runs out of ideas. There is a fine line between the deliciously mysterious and the tediously precious, and this film loses sight of it.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

Haru

Directed by Yoshimitsu Morita. Japan.

Haru is not his real name. But then Hoshi, with whom he corresponds, is not *his* real name either. In fact, Hoshi is not even a boy, though she pretends to be. Still, this young couple, surfing about the computer network, somehow find each other — cyberboy meets cybergirl. All this involves a degree of inputting, however — over half the film is their blue-backed messages to each other. It takes all of Morita's ingenuity to keep us tuned in but he knows which keys to hit. One he purposely does not is that which would scroll up the awful loneliness of the young, blindly nerding their way to each other. Morita wanted a new reading on an old theme and that is just what he got.

(Donald Richie, IHT)

Enfants de salaud

Directed by Tonie Marshall. France.

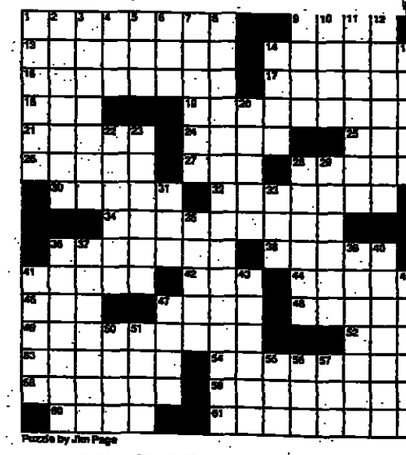
Four grown children in search of their father meet up in court where he is being tried for murder. Jean Yanne plays the bad Dad-murderer, Anémone, Nathalie Baye, Molly Ringwald and François Cluzet his little bastards. Of course, these half-siblings have nothing in common except the accident of birth, and Yanne, the father, looks down at them with dark suspicion — what do they want from him at this late date? Marshall, who wrote the script with Jacky Cukier, never lays down the law, but explodes myths around the nuclear family, bad blood, the ties that bind and sometimes strangle. Her last movie, "Pas très catholique," was built around Anémone, an actress who beautifully embodies irreverence. In this new comedy, everybody has her/his day in court: Anémone, a loopy woman of small virtue, Baye, her too virtuous half-sister, Ringwald, a cross between Jean Seberg and Liza Minnelli, the American innocent abroad, and Cluzet as the moody working class brother who has scruples and hesitations. The injustice of finding themselves members of the same tainted tribe makes for further lawlessness — they rob the old man blind, swap mates and indulge in a touch of incest. All this is fairly predictable, but executed by irresistible actors around Yanne, the perfect S.O.B. of the title. As a matter of fact, like Danièle Dubroux's "Le Journal du Séducteur," the movie has, at times, a kinship to a Blake Edwards or a Billy Wilder, and belongs, one hopes, to a new breed of French comedy, delirious without too many broad winks.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Isolated
9 Low-fat
13 Erin minority
14 Johnny Carson's magician
16 Earmark
17 Provoke
18 Inventor's monogram
19 Elvis Presley's label
21 Worn-out model
24 Eisenhower and others
25 Opal finish
26 Epinephrine combats it
27 U.S. Amb. to the U.N., 1961-65
28 Dominoes
30 Former defense grp.
32 Like a pitcher's bag
34 Child's needs
36 Sharpened
38 Swim contests
41 Ship's opposite
42 Bridge strength?
44 Hurts
46 Asian holiday
47 Strong —— ox
48 Quite a bargain
49 Bosses at bonus time
52 Sch. in Troy, N.Y.
53 Sebastian's bride in "Twelfth Night"
54 Real brain
58 Dallas family
59 Hockey taboo
60 Bed check?
61 Kicks back, in a way

DOWN
1 Weight lifter's lift
2 Sub-launched missile
3 Legally off base
4 Grande opening?
5 Meteor's path
6 Opposite of noche
7 Adriatic peninsula
8 Cab driving, e.g.?
9 Punjabi garb
10 McDonald's founder Ray
11 Useless
12 Made with bricks
14 Cleveland five
15 Goddess of agriculture
20 "The Eagle and the Arrow" writer
22 Riddle
23 It's left behind
28 Dermatologists' cases
29 Six-footer
31 Dead, as a bulb
33 "Cheers" bar owner
35 Leave off
36 Hayes's Veep
37 Activate illegally
39 "—— lies a tale"
40 Maritime tree
41 Sharpen
43 Store on the farm
45 Missile launchers
47 Nabokov heroine and namesakes
50 Popular theater name
51 "Hud" director Martin
56 Its slogan was once "Parade of Stars"
56 Back burner?
57 Prefix with light



Puzzle by Jim Page

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of April 4

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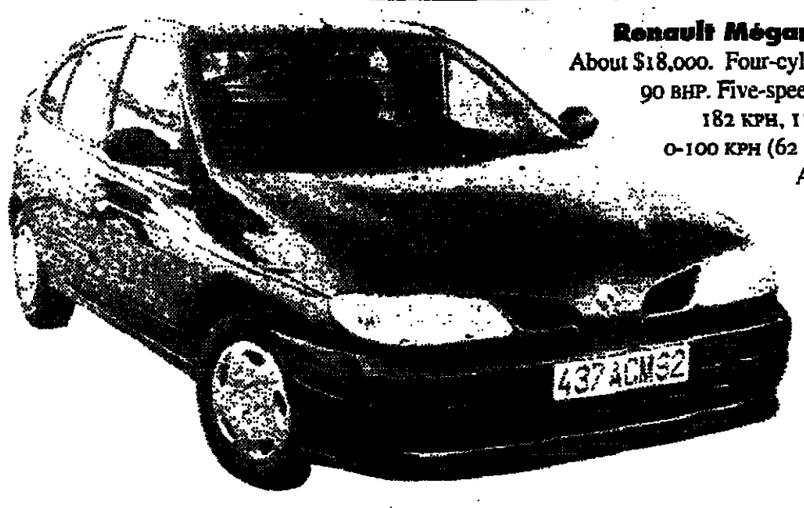

Renault Mégane 1.6 RT 5-door. About $18,000. Four-cylinder 1598 cc engine, 90 BHP. Five-speed gearbox. Top speed 182 KPH, 114 MPH. Acceleration: 0-100 KPH (62 MPH) in 11.6 seconds. Average fuel economy 7.4 liters/100 KM.

Renault Mégane: Focus on Looks

By Gavin Green

BORROWING a trick or two from its fellow Parisians in the rag trade, Renault is turning to fashion to sell cars. It's the way cars look, wagers Renault, that will increasingly influence buyers.

All new cars now offer decent, dependable transport. Mechanically, they're also polarizing. All Golf-size hatchbacks, for instance, have four-cylinder engines mounted transversely across the engine bay, front-wheel drive, broadly similar suspensions and comparable exterior and interior dimensions. It's the clothes, reckons Renault, that can make the difference to a car's appeal. And being French, that gives them an instant advantage.

No doubt Renault's recent conversion to imaginative exterior design is also a backlash against a dreadful, frumpy spell in the '80s, when Renaults typically looked just like nondescript Japanese sedans but without the mechanical honesty or tight build quality. The Renault 9, which had all the grace of a felled four-wheeled refrigerator, was probably the nadir, although the Renault 11, 19 and 21 were close.

All that marvellous Gallic eccentricity of yesteryear was ditched in a fruitless quest to pick up extra international sales. Predictably, foreigners didn't fall for this ruse: dull-look French cars were even less popular in America than the earlier weird ones, and Renault (as with Citroën and Peugeot) ignominiously pulled out of the world's richest car market. Nor were they popular in Europe. The only country which seemed to like the new un-French styling was France.

Renault's failure in non-European markets has also, perversely, now helped it in Europe. Unlike cars from Ford, GM, Nissan, Toyota and the other motoring giants, Renaults are specifically targeted at Europe. They can afford to look avant-garde and be visually quirky — because that's the way sophisticated European buyers increasingly like their cars. Car makers that have to design cars for worldwide audiences — and have to placate conservative Japanese tastes in particular — start at an instant disadvantage in Europe. That's one reason why Japanese sedans sell poorly there.

No Japanese maker could countenance designing a family car with quite the visual oddness of the new Renault Mégane. The Mégane, like the Bravo/Brava, competes in the Golf/Escort/Astra sector, Europe's second-biggest. As with the Fiat, it comes with two distinctly different body styles in its three- and five-door versions. And, as with the Fiat, it has revolutionized the sector.

Before the Bravo/Brava and the Mégane, Golf-sized cars were Europe's least interesting. They gave reliable, useful transport, sure, but without the slightest bit of technical or stylistic adventure. They were to driving what suburbs are to cities: family-oriented but dull.

Not that the Fiat or the Renault compromise family values: both serve up more interior space than rivals, and boast comfort levels that are matched only by a brace of French competitors: the Peugeot 306 and Citroën ZX. Where they truly score, though, are in their clever design details, in their refreshing exterior styling, and in the driving experience that they deliver. They are both cars that mix miles with smiles.

The Renault, for instance, handles and rides with an élan that belies its mass-produced nature. The five-door hatchback model, as tested, leans more than some rivals, but still has a terrific fluency on winding roads, allied to a healthy purchase on the tarmac. It also preserves that marvellous suspension suppleness which has been a hallmark of small French sedans over the years. On especially bad roads — of which there are many in France — French cars still ride with unerring grace.

The 1.6 liter engine, as tested, is willing enough, if not as smooth or assured as the best Japanese four-cylinder engines. Despite the dominance of Renault engines in Formula One racing, Renault's commercially available motors are exceptional only in their averageness. They do the job, but no more.

The cabin does much more than the bare minimum, by dint of its generous rear leg room. Seating comfort is also a cut-above average. Renaults are often a little short in lower cushion support, a corollary of their being designed more for short-legged Latins than lanky northern Europeans. No more: the Mégane has longer cushions, the better to support thighs. It also has better quality switchgear, the better to foster an impression of Teutonic-like solidity. Further cabin strengths include the bright, upbeat seat fabrics, and three three-point rear seat belts (in place of the usual lap belt for the central rear passenger) and the optional built-in central child seat, borrowed from Renault's former partner Volvo.

IF driving is more important to you than lugging families, you may consider the three-door version, known as the Coupé, or the Coach in Germany and Italy. It is, more accurately, a two-door for, unusually, the rear opening is a conventional trunk rather than a hatchback. Renault figures that if you want room, you'll buy the five-door.

The Coupé is also more adventurously styled. The eagle-beak face remains, but the Coupé has a perter derrière and more unusual tail lamps.

Other Mégane variants are on the way, most notably the Mégane Scenic, a minivan that starred at the recent Geneva Show. Like all new Renaults, it is big on visual appeal. And, like all great designs, there is much more to its appeal than a pretty set of clothes.

Next: The Rover 214

Gavin Green is the editor-in-chief of Car magazine.

Quedlinburg's Other Treasures

By Paula Butturini

QUEDLINBURG, Germany — Even on a bitterly cold winter afternoon, the sunlight streaming into the hilltop cathedral of Quedlinburg warms its Romanesque sandstone with a golden glow. Deep in the church interior, real gold — part of a thousand-year-old trove of medieval religious art — lies in two small, softly lighted treasure chambers on either side of the upper choir.

The trove has been described as one of the most important collections of religious art of the early Middle Ages by Klaus Maurice, general secretary of the Kulturstiftung der Länder, the German cultural agency. Among its treasures are heavily worked golden manuscript covers from the 9th and 10th centuries with deep reliefs of saints and the risen Christ, decorated with intricate gold filigree flowers and leaves, studded with pecan-sized jewels and sometimes inlaid with ivory. A magnificent 10th-century ivory comb, encrusted with gold and jewels, is believed to be from Syria or Egypt; scholars speculate that it was used during coronation liturgies, to comb the king's hair before the crown was placed on his head. Several sparkling 10th-century reliquaries are cut from chunks of rock crystal, one in the form of two birds of prey.

Of the 61 magnificent pieces that constitute the treasure, 15 were stolen by an American soldier at the end of World War II in one of the biggest art thefts of the 20th century. All but two, which have yet to be found, are now back in Quedlinburg, a city of 28,000 in former East Germany that lies on the edge of the Harz Mountains, about a three-hour drive southwest of Berlin.

Today visitors pour into town chiefly to see the cathedral treasures, after the notoriety that accompanied the return of the looted items in September 1993. But Quedlinburg, which in 1994 celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of its founding, is home to two great treasures: the gold, silver, ivory and bejeweled religious articles in St. Servatius Cathedral, and a remarkable stock of half-timbered houses, dating from the Middle Ages to the early 19th century. The town escaped Allied bombing during World War II, and it also largely escaped the ugly post-war urban renewal projects dear to East Germany's Communist government.

The old town still has 1,300 half-timbered houses, the oldest dating back to the early 14th century (despite a lack of indoor plumbing, it was lived in until 1965). The town's biggest building boom began toward the close of the Thirty Years' War, which ended in 1648, when 500 multistoried houses were constructed. The last half-timber houses, small and simple, were built shortly after 1800, as stone houses came into fashion.

Many of the visible exterior timbers are highly carved, inscribed, or accented in surprising brightly painted yellows, reds, greens and blues. The space between the timbers may be filled with bricks or wattle, woven wooden slats covered with mud and straw. Looking at the odd building in dire need of refurbishment one can see the wattle construction poking out.

The names of the couples who built the houses, and the dates of construction, are often still visible. Dated 1632, one inscription reads "Drink, o eye, what the eyelash will hold from the world's golden exuberance." Some owners had intricate designs of flowers, stars, pyramids, ropes or palmettes carved into the facade.

The German city has a remarkable stock of half-timbered houses.

The city is quaint and charming, even though it seems caught between its recent Communist past and a still undetermined sort of capitalist, tourist-driven future. Prosperity has not yet arrived for all. But many families who had lost title to their houses or businesses during the Communist years have regained their property and have already refurbished, remodeled or redecorated to West German standards.

So extraordinary is the city's historical and artistic patrimony — in the 10th and 11th centuries it was often the residence of the Saxon German emperors, thus a magnet for works of art — that during the Nazi years, Heinrich Himmler, leader of Hitler's SS, turned Quedlinburg into a shrine to the country's Germanic past. SS troops took over the cathedral and installed a Romanesque-style apse window emblazoned with the German eagle and the Nazi swastika. Beginning in 1936, the SS celebrated King Heinrich Day here on the second of each July to commemorate the death of Heinrich I, or Henry the Fowler, the 10th-century Saxon duke who united several German-speaking states, a forerunner of the German nation.

The Nazi symbols were for the most part eradicated during the Communist era and visitors today see a well-restored Saxon Romanesque church standing on the Schlossberg, or castle hill, that looms above the town. A double row of arched windows admits a surprising amount of light into the church, and two round columns alternate with single square pillars to form the central nave. The capitals are decorated in typical Romanesque animal figures of symbolic importance: the eagle for power, the snake for evil, the dove for peace.

The cathedral treasures are exhibited in modern, softly lit display cases in two treasure rooms in the upper choir.

Among the looted objects once more on display are an 8th-century wooden reliquary box richly decorated with gold, silver and ivory that art historians say belonged to Heinrich I, whose tomb, and that of his queen, Mathilde, lies in the frescoed crypt below the church.

Perhaps the oddest of the treasures is an ostrich egg mounted on a tall, elaborate stem of gold and capped with intricate gold designs. The most valuable item in the collection is the Samuhel Gospels, a ninth-century illuminated manuscript lettered in gold ink and containing full-page paintings of the four Evangelists, among the oldest and best-preserved early Western manuscript illustrations. The manuscript itself is bound within solid gold covers, decorated with silver and large jewels.

Many of the jewels that were set into the golden covers of this and other manuscripts are missing, not necessarily because of theft but because of the custom of presenting honored visitors with talismans. According to a guide at the cathedral, jewels were painstakingly pried out of their golden nest, then given as tokens of good luck. They could not be replaced, it was thought, or the good luck they were meant to bestow would be broken.

ONE of the largest and perhaps most striking of the cathedral treasures is a massive alabaster jug, roughly 30 inches (75 centimeters) high, in cream, apricot and gold tones, that dates to the first century and was taken to Germany from Rome in 962.

During World War II, when the Allies began bombing Germany, the government removed the cathedral treasures for safekeeping and hid them deep in the Altenburg Cave in the woods nearby. Joe Tom Meador, a U.S. Army lieutenant, discovered the cache toward the close of the war and sent choice pieces back to his family in Texas. Meador died in 1980 and left the treasures to his brother and sister, who agreed to relinquish all claims to ownership in 1992 after receiving nearly $2.75 million in compensation from the German government.

Paula Butturini, a journalist who has lived in Germany, wrote this for The New York Times.

THE ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée du Cinquantenaire, tel: (2) 741-7211, closed Mondays. To Sept. 29: "Musée en Bulles." When the comic strip is inspired by museum objects . . . 50 statues, masks, instruments and Egyptian artifacts from the museum's collection that have been used by authors and draftsmen of comic strips.

BRITAIN

Aldeburgh
Aldeburgh Early Music Festival, tel: (1728) 453-543. To April 8. Performances of 14th-century Easter dramas and polyphony, and French Baroque music, Monteverdi madrigals, as well as Elizabethan and Jacobean music from court, street, tavern and theater.

London
Tate Gallery, tel: (171) 887-8000, open daily. To June 30: "Marlene Dumas." The Dutch artist, born in 1953, has structured her exhibition around three themes: The Absent Lover, the Perfect Lover and the Daughter. The show focuses on large ink-and-wash drawings of heads that are features of many paintings and may be viewed as picturing states of mind or being.

Manchester
Manchester City Art Galleries, tel: (61) 236-5244, open daily. To May 27: "Willy Ronis: Photographs 1926-1995." A member of the group of French photographers of the 1940s-1960s with Doisneau and Cartier-Bresson, Ronis began to assemble an archive on Parisian street life as early as 1926. The exhibition presents 200 photographs showing the diversity of his work in Paris, Provence, the former East Germany and Italy.

FRANCE

Giverny
Musée d'Art Américain, tel: 32-51-94-65, closed Mondays. To Oct. 31: "Regard sur Mary Cassatt." Fourteen works illustrating the American painter's technique in oils, pastels and drypoints that betray the influence of Japan at the end of the 19th century.

Paris
Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To May 27: "Corot, 1796-1875."
Musée Carnavalet, tel: (1) 42-72-2113, closed Mondays. June 30: "Les Russes à Paris, 1814-1896." Documents how 19th-century Russian society was viewed by the French: The occupation after Alexander I's victory in 1814, the political refugees when Nicolas I closed the frontiers, and during the Crimean War of 1855. On loan from the Tretyakov, are paintings by 19th-century Russian artists.
Petit Palais, tel: (1) 42-65-12-73, closed Mondays. To July 21: Albrecht Dürer: Oeuvre Gravé." More than 200 woodcuts and drypoints by the German engraver and painter (1471-1528). While illustrating Biblical and mythological themes, Dürer also engraved portraits.

Mary Cassatt's "Maternal Caress," shown in Giverny.

GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau, tel: (30) 324-50-78, closed Mondays. Continuing/ To May 1: "Africa: The Art of a Continent."

ITALY

Naples
Teatro di San Carlo, tel: (81) 797-2301. "Madama Butterfly." Directed by Mauro Bolognini, conducted by Marcello Rota. With Silvye Valayre, Giovanni De Angelis, Max René Cosotti, Andrea Snarsky. April 13, 19 and 21.

Venice
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 522-1375. Continuing/To Dec. 8: "Magna Grecia: I Greci in Occidente." Documents Greek culture in the West, from medicine to religion, from daily life to arts and philosophy.

JAPAN

Tokyo
Suntory Hall, tel: (3) 3584-9999. Verdi's "Falstaff," with Renato Bruson. April 10 and 14.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Hague
Mauritshuis, tel: (70) 346-9244, closed Mondays. Continuing/To June 2: "Vermeer." 21 paintings by the Dutch painter depicting Holland's prosperous burghers.

Rotterdam
Kunsthal, tel: (10) 440-0301, closed Mondays. Continuing/To June 2: "Hans van Meegeren (1889-1947): From Artist (Manqué) to Master Forger." It includes forgeries of Vermeer and 17th-century masters by van Meegeren as well as drawings, graphic art and watercolors.

POLAND

Warsaw
Center for Contemporary Art, tel: (2) 628-7683, closed Mondays. To May 5: "Dick Higgins." Objects, paintings, collages and documentation on performances and happenings. The American artist is one of the first creators of happenings and a co-founder of the avant-garde Fluxus movement.

SWITZERLAND

Zurich
Kunsthaus Zürich, tel: (1) 251-67-65, closed Mondays. To July 14: "Das Alte China: Menschen under Götter im Reich der Mitte." Recent archaeological finds document five millenia of Chinese religious, cultural and daily life. The 200 bronze, jade and ceramic exhibits illustrate such themes as early mythology, ancestral cults and the origins of writing.
Museum Rietberg, tel: (1) 202-45-28, closed Mondays. To July 14: "Mandat des Himmels: Kaiser und Künstler in China." Paintings and calligraphy examine the relationship between emperors and artists from the 11th to the 18th century. Includes works created by the emperors themselves and by artists under imperial patronage, as well as by oppressed artists.

UNITED STATES

New York
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To May 19: "Splendors of Imperial China." A survey of more than 450 works of art from the National Palace Museum in Taipei. Spanning China's history from the Neolithic period to the 18th century, the exhibition includes paintings, calligraphy, porcelains and jade carvings.

CLOSING SOON

April 7: "Histoires Parallèles." **Kyoto City Museum,** Kyoto.
April 7: "Art as Resistance." **Helsinging Taledehalli,** Helsinki.
April 8: "Von Monreale bis Windsor Castle." **Staatsgalerie,** Stuttgart.
April 7: "Sean Scully: Twenty Years, 1976-1995." **Fundació la Caixa, Barcelona.**

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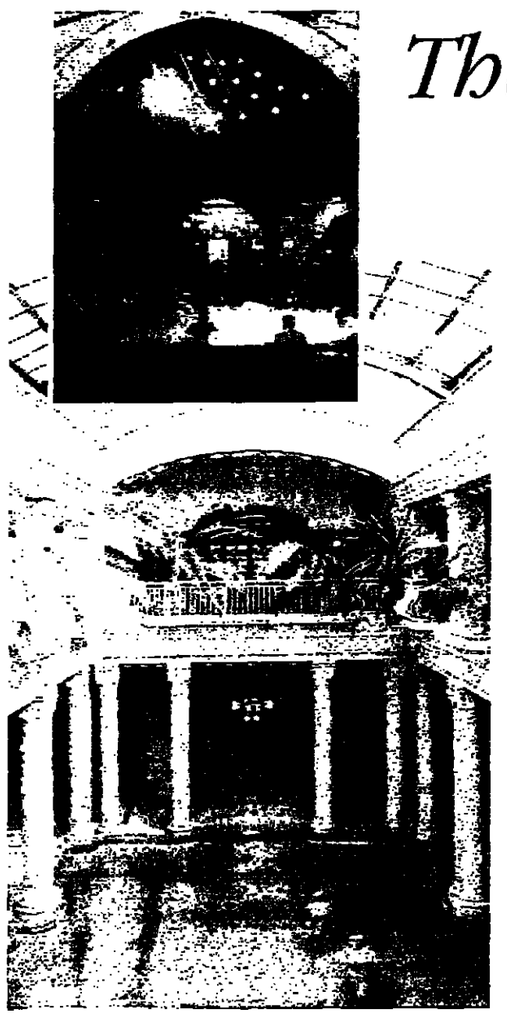

Thanks to the Conqueror

Although it is not confirmed by historic evidence, we suspect that the Turks were greatly influenced by the natural thermal springs of Hungary when they occupied one-third of the country's territory centuries ago. But the Turks left and the public baths built by them and the hundreds of natural thermal springs remained. Thus, today 17 public baths in Budapest alone and several hundreds all over the country await their guests seeking relaxation and recovery. Come to any of them, enjoy the weightless floating and think like the Turks did: "I could stay here for years!"

It is especially worth coming to Hungary in 1996 as the country celebrates the 1100th anniversary of the settlement with more than 1100 programmes.

For detailed information please contact:
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HUNGARY
HUNGARY: THE HEART OF EUROPE

#*!! and Other Curses: Is It Art?

Mexican Courts Deciding if Painted Insults Qualify

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — After a court ordered a prominent artist to turn over works from his own hand in payment of a debt to his former dealer, he painted 19 stormy canvases spattered with insults against the dealer.

The infuriated dealer refused to accept the paintings. "Nobody would want to hang these in their office or house," he sniffed.

And so Mexican courts must decide the ever-ticklish question: What is art?

Mexican magistrates are taking a bit long to decide; so far, they have been deliberating the case for 10 years.

"This could go on forever, because they've wandered onto the terrain of absolute subjectivity," said Luis Carlos Emerich, a leading art critic. "When is an artwork good or bad? Even we critics don't know."

The case has staggered from lower court up to superior tribunals and back, twice, as magistrates have ruled and been reversed on appeal. It has become a cause célèbre in coffeehouses and galleries, with Mexico's most eminent artists and intellectuals taking part in protests and forums defending free expression.

The dealer, Serapion Fernández Stark, is an art investor who achieved overnight wealth by marrying into one of Mexico's most venerable families. The Swiss-born painter, Roger Von Gunten, traveled to the Mexican tropics during his youth and ever since has been painting wildly exuberant canvases depicting fish and women and snails.

In 1982, Mr. Von Gunten signed contracts with Mr. Fernández, agreeing to sell scores of paintings to the dealer at a fraction of their market price. The dealer, in turn, agreed to promote the artist's work in Mexico and internationally through films, books and expositions.

Eventually, Mr. Von Gunten's paintings were to be included in a permanent collection of Latin American painters.

From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Von Gunten turned over about 150 paintings, with a market value of nearly $500,000, to two companies that Mr. Fernández represented. In return he was paid about $160,000 in cash and real estate, according to court records.

The artist says that Mr. Fernández reneged on most of his promotional pledges, including the promise to build a permanent collection, and instead sold many of the paintings he acquired.

Embittered, Mr. Von Gunten stopped painting for the dealer, who sued the artist in February 1986, accusing him of reneging on the contracts. A first judge decided in Mr. Von Gunten's favor. But an appeals tribunal ruled that the artist owed the dealer $213,000 and ordered him to pay the debt in paintings, with values set as in the original contracts.

After carefully studying those terms, Mr. Von Gunten found a loophole. The contracts said nothing about what the paintings had to look like; the contract set their value entirely by their size. And $213,000 translated into 19 largish canvases.

After stewing for several days, Mr. Von Gunten got up one black night, stormed into his studio in the shadow of a volcano outside Mexico City, and plunged into four months of furious painting that produced the 19 canvases.

In contrast to his usual work, most of which portrays an erotic paradise in cheerful hues, these were images of angry text rendered in black, blue and crimson tones, documenting the artist's struggle with his dealer.

"I paint these 19 canvases to comply with an order of the Superior Tribunal of Justice," reads the first canvas. Others describe Mr. Fernández as a "rapacious individual" who spun a "web of lies and deceit."

Keith Dannemiller/The New York Times
The painter Roger Von Gunten, kneeling in his studio in Mexico City alongside some of his contested works.

In a written statement, the dealer accused Mr. Von Gunten of distorting the facts of the litigation. "The painter has used deceit as a basic tool of his defense," Mr. Fernández said.

The public derision of the 19 canvases by the dealer and his lawyer angered other painters and sympathetic writers. Many say they see the case as a confrontation between an artist and an unscrupulous swindler backed by the power of the Mexican elite; Mr. Fernández's father-in-law owns DESC, one of Mexico's largest conglomerates.

In a letter published in 1994 in Mexico City newspapers, 90 artists and intellectuals, lambasted the dealer as a charlatan and endorsed Mr. Von Gunten's paintings as powerful works of art.

Russian Plane Is Reported Shot Down In Chechnya

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — A Russian fighter-bomber was shot down on a reconnaissance mission over a Chechen village, the Interfax press agency reported Thursday.

It quoted Russian officers as saying the pilot of the Sukhoi Su-25 managed to eject after being hit, and that he was alive and in Russian hands.

It was not immediately clear whether Chechen guerrillas in the village of Goiskoye had fired on the plane.

"On Thursday at around 5 P.M. during a reconnaissance flight over the village of Goiskoye a Russian Su-25 assault aircraft was shot down," Interfax said.

Western journalists reported seeing Russian aircraft earlier in the day bombing the village, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) southwest of Grozny.

Interfax earlier said Russian planes had started bombing Goiskoye at 1 P.M. Its latest report said the operation to wipe out the guerrillas there was continuing.

A reporter who visited Goiskoye earlier this week said it was largely destroyed and that most of its people appeared to have fled. Small groups of Chechen separatist fighters had set up positions in the ruins.

The guerrillas, who have heavy weapons taken from former Soviet garrisons and captured from Russian troops, have brought down at least one jet during the 16-month-old conflict.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, anxious to show progress toward a settlement before June's presidential election, announced a peace plan on Sunday and ordered the army to halt "military operations."

Fighting has continued in pockets across the region as troops continue with "special operations" against rebels who are refusing to lay down their arms.

Earlier, Chechnya's Kremlin-backed government expressed shock at the bombings of two villages that had signed peace pacts. *(Reuters, AP)*

16 Bombs in 17 Years: The Mail Bomber's Trail

DATE	LOCATION	WHAT HAPPENED	INJURED/KILLED
May 25, 1978	Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois	Package found at the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois is returned to its apparent sender, a professor at Northwestern. Since he had not sent the package, he gives it to campus security.	1 injury (security guard who opened the package)
May 9, 1979	Northwestern University	Bomb in a box, left in a common area of the university's Technological Institute, explodes when a student opens the box.	1 injury
Nov. 15, 1979	American Airlines Flight 444 Chicago to Washington	Bomb mailed from Chicago for delivery to an unknown location explodes aboard a Boeing 727 forcing an emergency landing at Dulles Airport near Washington.	12 injuries
June 10, 1980	Lake Forest, Illinois	Package bomb, mailed to the home of Percy Wood, president of United Airlines, explodes when Mr. Wood opens it.	1 injury
Oct. 8, 1981	University of Utah Salt Lake City	Bomb found in classroom building is defused safe by a bomb squad.	No injuries
May 5, 1982	Vanderbilt University	Wooden box containing a pipe bomb explodes when a secretary opens it.	1 injury
July 2, 1982	University of California Berkeley	Small metal pipe found in computer science building explodes when a janitor picks it up.	1 injury
May 15, 1985	University of California Berkeley	Bomb explodes in a computer room at Cory Hall.	1 serious injury (student)
June 13, 1985	Boeing Company Auburn, Washington	Package bomb, mailed May 8, is discovered when employees open it.	No injuries
Nov. 15, 1985	Ann Arbor, Michigan	Package bomb, mailed to the home of a University of Michigan professor, explodes when a research assistant opens it.	2 injuries
Dec. 11, 1985	Sacramento, California	Bomb explodes outside a computer store, killing the owner, Hugh Campbell Scrutton.	1 death
Feb. 20, 1987	Salt Lake City	Bomb explodes inside a computer store when the store owner comes to pick it up.	1 injury
June 22, 1993	Tiburon, California	Package bomb, mailed to the home of a University of California geneticist, explodes when he opens it.	1 severe injury
June 24, 1993	Yale University, New Haven	Package bomb, mailed to the office of a professor, explodes when he opens it.	1 severe injury
Dec. 10, 1994	North Caldwell, New Jersey	Package bomb mailed to the home of Thomas Mosser, a New York City advertising executive, explodes when he opens it.	1 death
April 24, 1995	Sacramento, California	Package bomb mailed to the lobbying offices of the private California Forestry Association explodes when it is opened, killing the association's president, Gilbert P. Murray.	1 death

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUSPECT: *From Harvard to Backwoods*

Continued from Page 1

saw his face I certainly recognized him," said Laurence H. Tribe, a Harvard law professor and a former Eliot House resident who also studied mathematics. "I must have seen quite a bit of him, but at the moment I don't remember anything about him."

Another former student had "the vaguest recollection" of him, adding that Mr. Kaczynski was "not a joiner."

After completing his undergraduate degree at Harvard at age 20, Mr. Kaczynski went on to the University of Michigan, where he completed a dissertation on mathematical boundary functions in 1967 and produced a half-dozen scholarly publications.

He moved to the University of California at Berkeley in 1967 and taught mathematics from 1967 to 1969 as an assistant professor. He does not seem to have left much of an impression in Berkeley.

After he resigned from the mathematics department there in 1969 the world seemed to lose sight of Mr. Kaczynski, who last published a mathematics paper in 1970.

After a nearly a decade, the world began to hear from the terrorist that the FBI dubbed "Unabom." The bomber chose targets in universities, airlines and in the computer trade. The bomber has committed 16 attacks, killing 3 people and wounding 23.

Harvard keeps good track of its graduates, but lost Mr. Kaczynski over the years. He gave legitimate addresses for the class directory until 1977, listing residences in Iowa one year; Great Falls, Montana, another.

But the 25th anniversary directory for his class lists his last known address as 788 Banchat Tesh, Khadar Khel, Afghanistan, a place that does not appear in standard geographic indexes. The 30th anniversary directory, published in 1992, gave the same entry as his "last known address."

By then, he had made his way to Lincoln, though it is unclear when he arrived there. One resident recalled that Mr. Kaczynski was already living outside town in the 1970s. Lincoln is a small town in a sheep and cattle ranching area of Montana, situated on the Blackfoot River.

Residents of Lincoln said Mr. Kaczynski did not hold a job, and many of them assumed that he was living on family money because he never ran up debts and seemed to have ready cash for necessities like firewood.

He was living frugally: Cindy Davis, who used to run a second-hand store in town, said Mr. Kaczynski would occasionally load up on free clothing donated to her store by residents. And two years ago a neighbor gave him a bicycle to replace one that had worn out.

Still, Miss Davis said, he bought "a lot" of history books.

Six weeks ago, he applied for a job at a local store, Blackfoot Market. The store was not hiring. "I didn't need the extra hand," said Jay Potter, a co-owner.

Mr. Kaczynski might not have been cut out for the retail trade, however.

"He'd just get to the point and be done," Miss Brown said. "He never got into much detail about anything. Like, he wouldn't talk about the weather and stuff."

Rhoda Burke, a cashier at D&D Food Town, added: "You would say 'Hi,' and you would be lucky to get a 'Hi' back. We didn't appreciate him coming in because he generally had such bad body odor. It was as if he never bathed."

Another co-owner of the Blackfoot Market, Karen Potter, said Mr. Kaczynski would come in to buy canned meats and stone-ground flour to bake bread at home. She added that he struck her as very intelligent, "mainly in the way he rebuffed questions."

"When the authorities told me they were looking for a Harvard graduate, he was the first person who came to mind," she said.

Cyprus Church Drops Case Against Priest

Reuters

NICOSIA — The Church of Cyprus said Thursday that it had dropped charges of homosexuality against a priest whose trial last month touched off rioting on the island.

The Greek Orthodox Holy Synod said it had also lifted the suspension of Archimandrite Pangratios Meraclis, imposed in early February. He was a popular favorite for the vacant post of bishop in the Morphou district, but the filling of this post has been postponed.

BOOK: *Dropping Goebbels Book, Publisher Deems It 'Insidious'*

Continued from Page 1

tedly said that "Tom Dunne agrees with this decision."

Earlier, Mr. Dunne had said in a news release that Goebbels was "laughing in hell" over the angry response to the unpublished book.

Mr. McCormack said that "two weeks ago, people more informed than we started sending us new information about Irving" and urged the publisher to look up Mr. Irving's "current pronouncements" on the Internet.

The author's views, posted there, "left us with a rising wave of alarm and humiliation," Mr. McCormack said. He did not identify the Web site visited, nor go into detail about what he found there or what, exactly, was "new."

Mr. McCormack said the publisher's initial rebuff of critics was a gut reaction to what he described as quasi-extremism and crude tactics by people trying to quash a work they had not read.

"We condemned ad hominem arguments, but then had to ask ourselves: Could we honestly say we never rejected a proposal because we didn't want to be associated with the author because of ugly, loony or murderous things he said or did?" Mr. McCormack said. "The answer is, no, we couldn't."

"When we send him royalties, supply effective endorsement by putting our name alongside his, and promote and distribute his image and words," he added, "we are doing something more than publishing a book."

Mr. McCormack said he himself had examined the page proofs of the book and "despised it intensely."

"The subtext of 'Goebbels' was in my judgment this: The Jews brought it on themselves," he said.

"My feeling was that this is at base an effectively anti-Semitic book, an insidious piece of Goebbels-like propaganda that we should have nothing to do with," Mr. McCormack said.

Mr. Irving, who has long been the darling of neo-Nazis for his insistence that there is "not one shred of evidence" that 6 million Jews were exterminated during World War II, said he spent eight years researching "Goebbels."

Examination of Goebbels's extensive diaries and other archives convinced Mr. Irving that Goebbels "pushed Hitler into it," a theory that complements earlier Irving speeches and publications giving rise to his reputation as a Hitler apologist.

Mr. Irving denied that he denies the Holocaust altogether — "Let us say there are aspects I am skeptical about" — and suggests instead that he is being persecuted by "certain people" who have sought to silence him for "the past 10 years."

Mr. Irving has been banned from Germany, Australia and Canada. In Germany, he has been convicted of incitement to racial hatred, libel and defamation of the dead.

"I know exactly who they are," he said of his opponents, declining to elaborate. "I'm afraid I have to be obtuse."

"I am the most powerful historian in the world who takes the opposite viewpoint of them," he added, complaining that his detractors "have used every possible smear tactic against me, including a claim that I supplied the detonators for the Oklahoma City bombing."

Mr. Irving said his next book would examine the "campaign to silence me." It is to be called "Vendetta."

BOMBER: *Suspect Arrested Following Tip From His Brother*

Continued from Page 1

optimum pipe dimension and combination of explosive materials in various weather conditions."

Mr. Kaczynski spoke softly but clearly during his arraignment before U.S. District Judge Charles C. Lovell. He consulted frequently with his attorney, Michael Donohoe, a public defender.

When Judge Lovell asked if he was unable to afford a lawyer, Mr. Kaczynski said, "Quite correct."

He said, "No," when the judge asked if he had any mental impairments.

The judge set no bail and returned Mr. Kaczynski to U.S. marshals.

Investigators moved carefully in inspecting Mr. Kaczynski's property, for fear the buildings might be booby-trapped.

A senior official in Washington denied a report that investigators had found evidence that might provide alibis for Mr. Kaczynski in two of the bombings. It is not clear how Mr. Kaczynski, who has no car, could have mailed a series of bombs from post offices far from Montana.

Some of the Unabomber's explosive devices were hand delivered. The 1987 bombing of a computer store in Salt Lake City, Utah, yielded a rare sighting of the suspect and a composite sketch of a fair-haired white man with a square, muscular jaw.

The man brought in by FBI agents Wednesday is thin, with graying blond hair, a strong jaw and a full beard.

Authorities had mounted an intensive hunt for the Unabomber for years, using the most sophisticated crime-fighting technology and putting some of the nation's most skilled criminologists to work. A multiagency task force, based in San Francisco, had been pursuing the Unabomber for years. But investigators came up empty-handed.

One clue authorities now hope to check is whether the DNA in saliva found under postage stamps on package bombs matches Mr. Kaczynski's.

Mr. Kaczynski's profile closely approximates what investigators had pieced together about the Unabomber — that of a brilliant, meticulous but antisocial white male with technical expertise and a university background.

Mr. Kaczynski is a 1962 Harvard graduate, holds a doctorate in mathematics from the University of Michigan, and taught briefly at the University of California at Berkeley.

If Mr. Kaczynski does prove to be the Unabomber, he will in a sense have given himself away. Last summer, he threatened new attacks unless The New York Times or The Washington Post published a 35,000-word manifesto denouncing what he called the dehumanizing influences of post-industrial society. After weighing the demand, The Post and The Times jointly financed publication in The Post on Sept. 19.

The newspapers said they had acted in hope of preventing further violence and believed the publication might allow someone familiar with the Unabomber to recognize his work. There have been no such bombings since then.

David Kaczynski, Mr. Kaczynski's brother, said papers recently discovered in the attic of his mother's former home in Lombard, Illinois, bore a remarkable resemblance to the published works of the Unabomber. The papers were found after she sold the house to move to New York.

STUDIO: *What Boss Lacks in Glitz, He Makes Up For in Business*

Continued from Page 1

mansion, parts of which were designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

"Shepperton is not the largest nor the most beautiful studio, but it is more fun, more like a village," said Daniel Parker. He is the head of Animated Extras, one of 85 Shepperton tenants spanning everything from Mr. Branagh's production company to the Studio Clinic of Osteopathy and Massage.

Even Mr. Carrigan concedes that the studio is a bit down at the heels. Reverting to his hotel analogy, he calls it a "three-star establishment offering five-star service."

That will change.

Until January 1995, Shepperton was in the hands of banks that had seized it following the spectacular bankruptcy of Lee International, a movie lighting company that had fatally overreached with its $120 million acquisition of the camera maker Panavision.

A group led by the British-born movie directors Ridley and Tony Scott, of "Blade Runner" and "Top Gun" fame, respectively, bought out Shepperton for £12 million. A planned £10 million investment program has already yielded two new stages and a nearly completed office building.

A general gussying-up of the place is in the planning stages.

"Ridley wants to soften it a bit, turn it more into a campus, get more greenery about the place," said Mr. Carrigan as he unfurled an artist's rendering of Shepperton's new formal gardens. Plans are also afoot to convert the studio's pub into a bistro and to install an executive dining room.

But the Scott brothers have brought more than a sense of aesthetics and a fat wad of cash. They have brought contacts.

"Tony will call up from Hollywood," Mr. Carrigan said, "and tell me he has just bumped into so-and-so, who is looking for a studio for his new picture, and will give me his number."

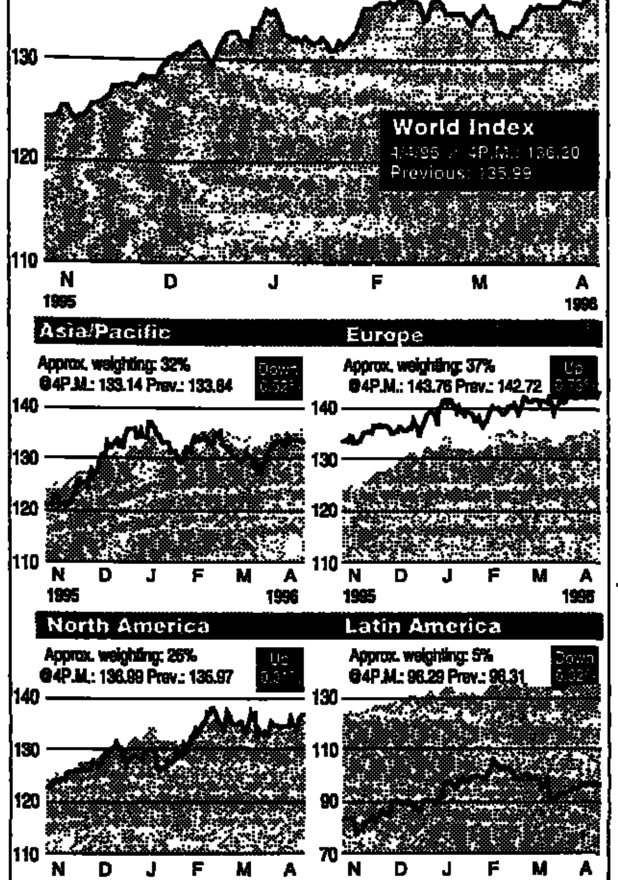
With moviemaking booming and the Scotts canvassing, Shepperton is on a roll. The studio that brought the world movies from "The African Queen" and "Lawrence of Arabia," to "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves," and "Sense and Sensibility" will soon play host to "Evita."

Nicolas Asfouri/IHT

"It is an extremely promising start," said Marek Gumienny of Candover Investments, which helped underwrite the studio's purchase. "We are running well ahead of our projections."

THE TRIB INDEX: 136.20

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Thu. @4 P.M.	Prev. close	% change		Thu. @4 P.M.	Prev. close	% change
Energy	142.70	141.28	+1.01	Capital Goods	143.93	144.21	–0.19
Utilities	130.81	130.43	+0.29	Raw Materials	159.67	159.41	+0.16
Finance	123.72	124.05	–0.27	Consumer Goods	143.68	143.02	+0.46
Services	124.62	124.59	+0.02	Miscellaneous	139.67	139.81	–0.10

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Wireless Auction in Overdrive

Koreans Pump Up the Bids for U.S. Licenses

By Mike Mills
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After weeks of dizzying, multibillion-dollar bidding, auctions for 493 licenses to provide new wireless-communications services in the United States are sputtering to a close.

A big winner appears to be South Korea. Large South Korean banks and industrial companies have pledged a hefty share of the financing behind several bidders, so hefty that some Wall Street analysts have dubbed the proceedings the "Asian auctions."

Korean money, they said, was a big reason why bidding has totaled $9.7 billion so far, more than double what was expected at the start of the contest for licenses to provide "personal communications services," a kind of next-generation cellular service.

"A lot of us initially thought that it would be traditional venture capital money funding these auctions," said Jonathan Foxman, director of strategic business planning for BIA Consulting Inc., an industry research firm. He was referring to cash from U.S. companies that make bets on risky ventures hoping for a greater return on investment.

"If one of these large South Korean companies demands a much lower return and doesn't need it until far off in the future, it allows the bidder to pay far more," he said.

The South Koreans want to get in on what they see as a huge growth industry, although some analysts said the bidding has gone so high that companies would never be able to make back their investment.

Analysts said the Koreans hoped that if their clients won, Korean companies could break into the U.S. market for portable phone handsets, which is dominated by the U.S. manufacturer Motorola Inc., and Nokia Corp. and LM Ericsson AB in Scandinavia.

The Federal Communications Commission has restricted the bidding to companies that qualify as "small businesses," those with revenues under $125 million a year. But the bidders have wide latitude to get loans or other financing from investors anywhere. While the FCC rules restrict foreign companies to no more than a 25 percent stake in a U.S. communications company, loans do not count toward that total.

Leading the auctions is NextWave Personal Communications Inc., a San Diego company that is the high bidder in 65 markets and has pledged $4 billion so far.

It has a half-dozen backers from South Korea, including Pohang Steel America Corp. ($20 million), Korea Electric Power Corp. ($20 million) and the handset maker LG Group ($30 million).

The Asian investors "are willing to absorb risk because they realize that wireless is a growth area," said Janice Obuchowski, NextWave's co-founder.

Though most of the Korean money is in loans, critics said NextWave had so little of its own money that it would be forced to seek FCC waivers of the 25 percent foreign ownership rule.

In fact, NextWave told the FCC on Feb. 23 that it might ask for a waiver of the 25 percent limit. The company also is planning a public stock offering.

Some competitors are not happy. NextWave "has behaved as if it has deeper pockets than AT&T," said Steven Zecola, president of Go Communications, which dropped out of the bidding Friday. "They're just playing a massive risk game."

Mr. Zecola argued that even if no waiver was granted, the South Koreans might exercise de facto control over NextWave through their loans.

NextWave disputed that. Ms. Obuchowski said that if existing foreign loans and loan commitments were converted to shares, the foreign parties would own 29 to 35 percent of her company.

Slide in Output Dims Prospects Of German Growth

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — German industrial output plunged a surprisingly deep 1.6 percent in February, the government reported Thursday, prompting economists to revise downward their outlooks for the year.

"These figures show a deepening of the recession," said Gerhard Grebe, chief economist in Frankfurt for Bank Julius Bär.

The government report was the confirmation many economists needed to assert Europe's biggest economy shrank in the first quarter, and it contradicted the economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, who said this week that the economy was unchanged in the first three months from the fourth quarter of last year.

Michael Lewis, an economist, said Deutsche Bank's research arm was revising its full-year forecast downward for the second time in two months, projecting feeble growth of 1.1 percent, adjusted for inflation, off from its previous forecast of 1.3 percent.

The fear now is that the economy could stagnate for the full year, said Mr. Grebe. He predicted an anemic 0.7 percent expansion, off sharply from the 1.9 percent of 1995.

Even to muster that pace, the economy must expand steadily all year after the first quarter. "If only one quarter is stagnant in the second, third or fourth quarters, that will bring full year growth to zero," he said.

February's drop left industrial production 4.8 percent below that of the same period last year. Output slumped 4.8 percent alone in the capital-goods sectors, the makers of big-ticket industrial plant and heavy equipment that represent the flagship of German industry.

In Western Germany, which accounts for nine-tenths of the total economy, production declined at an annual rate of 3.8 percent.

German consumers have been unwilling to open their purses to reinvigorate the economy with new spending. Economists and the government still expect people to come out of hibernation, but record unemployment could delay consumer-led stimulus until late in the year.

The deterioration puts the Bundesbank under pressure to lower interest rates, said Robert Prior-Wandesforde at HSBC James Capel in London.

Economic inertia will make it hard for Germany to meet the debt and deficit guidelines by 1997 to launch Europe's single currency. "The whole of monetary union is dependent on growth," said Mr. Lewis.

Lucent Stock Leaps In Record U.S. IPO

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — AT&T Corp.'s telephone equipment unit was spun off Thursday, becoming an independent company called Lucent Technologies Inc. in the largest U.S. stock offering ever.

Its shares jumped after trading began, rising $4.125 for the day, to $31.125.

With $21 billion of sales in 1995, Lucent is one of the 50 largest U.S. companies and the second-largest communications electronics maker, trailing only Motorola Inc.

Investor interest has been high in the company that is expected to capitalize on the growth in cellular telephones and other wireless devices.

The 112 million Lucent shares offered to the public were initially priced at $27, making the overall stock offering worth $3.02 billion. That surpasses the $2.1 billion initial public offering of Allstate Corp., which was spun off from Sears Roebuck & Co. in 1993.

AT&T still holds 83 percent of Lucent's 635.6 million shares.

It will distribute those remaining shares among its stockholders later this year, granting each AT&T investor approximately one Lucent share for every three AT&T shares owned.

Vulkan Gets 1 Billion DM Bailout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The German government and regional authorities agreed Thursday on a bailout package of 1 billion Deutsche marks ($674.7 million) for the ailing Bremer Vulkan Verbund AG shipyards in Eastern Germany.

The costs will be split with the government agency BVS, the successor to the agency that oversaw the privatization of East German companies, absorbing two-thirds of the bill. The remaining third will be picked up by the German state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

The rescue plan aims to prepare three yards, located in Wismar, Volkswerft and Stralsund, for privatization.

Germany's Finance Minister Theo Waigel and Bärbel Kleedehn, his regional counterpart, completed the agreement after weeks of tough negotiations.

Bremer Vulkan, which employs 23,000 people throughout Germany, called in administrators in February as it teetered on the brink of collapse. It now is undergoing a court-supervised reorganization.

The company said last week that its loss, not counting subsidiaries, in 1995 would double from previous projections, to 1.5 billion DM. It added that its loss would exceed its equity of 1.37 billion DM as a result of write-offs and depreciation of units.

The company has also been accused of improperly redirecting 850 million DM in aid intended for the shipyards in Eastern Germany to units in Western Germany.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

There Is No 'Third Path' for Europe

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The search for a third way between capitalism and communism in Europe has been about as easy as the quest for the Holy Grail. The Swedes once thought they had found it, with almost half a century of socialism, only to discover that they had not.

Central and East Europeans flirted briefly with the concept after the fall of the Iron Curtain, to no avail. Vaclav Klaus, prime minister of the Czech Republic and the most effective economic leader in communism's aftermath, once pithily described the third way as the fastest way to the Third World.

Now President Jacques Chirac of France is touting a slightly modified version: a "third path" between tough Anglo-Saxon capitalism and the softer continental European variety to confront Europe's unemployment crisis.

Delegates attending a jobs conference organized by the Group of Seven leading industrial countries in the northern French city of Lille this week, where Mr. Chirac floated his idea, were understandably unimpressed.

Mr. Chirac will not find his third path, not least because he does not know what he is looking for. What he really wants to find are some as yet undiscovered laws of economics that would give him an easy exit from the hole he dug himself into by promising too much in last year's presidential election campaign.

He wants to find a way to fulfill his pledge to slash unemployment without taking any of the unpopular measures, such as standing up to the labor unions and pruning the welfare state, that will ultimately be necessary to accomplish that goal.

Much the same applies to other Continental European countries, including Germany, which is at least beginning to do better with its labor unions. But there is no easy way out.

Will Europe be an entrepreneurial or an interventionist society?

Most Europeans now face a hard choice between an entrepreneurial and an interventionist society — or, as former President Ronald Reagan once put it, between a society of opportunity and one of guarantee. Both have their drawbacks.

The state-dominated European system provides ample social benefits, good pay, a large degree of income equality and high unemployment; U.S.-style free enterprise offers fewer benefits, less income equality and far more jobs.

But you cannot simply take the best of both and combine them in a third option without any of the drawbacks, because the good and bad in both systems are indissolubly linked. A big reason America has more jobs is because wages are more flexible and benefits less bloated than in Europe. Europe's high wages and benefits come at the price of fewer jobs.

Despite much wringing of the hands, there is no real mystery about what Europe must do. Countless studies, including exhaustive analysis by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, have come to the same conclusion: If Europe really wants to create more jobs, it must become more like the United States. It must free its labor markets, lighten the burden of the welfare state and give freer rein to venture capital. In short, it must become more entrepreneurial.

The choice is not as hard as many people think. The latest studies show that the huge numbers of new jobs being created in the United States are not as undesirable and as badly paid as is often made out, and U.S. job insecurity is greatly exaggerated.

But there are two problems with all this: it cannot be done quickly and it is highly unpopular. European governments may simply give up.

European interventionism could then easily lapse into protectionism — as is already happening with Mr. Chirac's efforts to force the rest of the world to adopt European labor standards and, perhaps, wage levels. If that is what he means by the third path, it is high time Mr. Klaus had a word in his ear.

Metallgesellschaft Ready for Expansion

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG declared itself all but cured Thursday, following its near-death experience with insolvency, telling shareholders that it was in fact ready to make acquisitions.

The metalworking-and-mining company said its pretax profit rose 27 percent in the first four months of the financial year, to 33 million Deutsche marks ($22.28 million).

"Turnaround achieved, values created," it proclaimed in a new slogan at its annual meeting. Karl-Josef Neukirchen, chairman of the company, said Metallgesellschaft was back on the acquisition trail after cutting its staff by two-thirds and selling off entire divisions following its 1993 brush with bankruptcy.

Separately, Ronaldo Schmitz, chairman of the supervisory board, refused to elaborate on the company's talks on a possible out-of-court settlement with Heinz Schimmelbusch, Mr. Neukirchen's predecessor. Mr. Schimmelbusch sued the company after being dismissed as chief executive in December 1993, when Metallgesellschaft suffered $1 billion in losses on oil futures trading in New York.

Asked by shareholders, Mr. Schmitz responded tersely that the company had reopened talks only because Mr. Schimmelbusch's lawyer had pushed for them "intensely." Those talks have not come to any resolution, Mr. Schmitz said.

— JOHN SCHMID

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

April 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.655	2.526	1.1175	0.328	0.106*	—	5.539*	1.3835	1.5475*	1.218	1.337*
Brussels	30.425	46.445	20.55	6.037	1.9515*	18.3785	—	25.425	0.2842	22.405	24.58*
Frankfurt	1.4805	2.2589	—	0.2936	0.9484*	0.8944	4.8667*	1.2369	1.3834*	1.0904	1.1958*
London (a)	1.53	—	2.264	7.7281	2,388.46	2.5297	46.518	1.8282	163.725	2.0774	189.365
Madrid					Closed*						
Milan	1,561.80	2,361.90	1,054.45	309.38	—	942.92	51.388	1,304.25	14.587	1,149.85	12.597
New York (b)	—	1.5300a	1.4803	5.038	1,560.80	1.6528	30.42	1.1934	107.848	1.3577	122.78
Paris	5.0465	7.6905	3.4064	—	0.3231*	3.0469	0.1658	4.2121	4.7142*	3.1175	4.072*
Tokyo	107.10	163.41	72.32	21.21	0.687	89.53	3.5287	89.55	—	78.92	0.8655
Toronto	1.3576	2.077	0.9170	0.2696	0.0871*	0.821	0.4464*	1.1376	1.2684*	—	1.0197*
Zurich	1.1965	1.8272	0.8082	0.2373	0.0767*	0.7233	3.9330*	—	1.1165*	0.8895	0.9464*
1 ECU	1.2865	0.8394	1.8971	6.4422	2,400.22	2.121	38.9827	1.5342	137.881	1.7383	158.497
1 SDR	1.4585	.9558	2.16	N.Q.	2,279.86	2.4146	44.3867	1.7403	156.354	1.9791	180.712

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 2 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	1.00	Greek drac.	240.44	Mex. peso	7.51	S. Afr. rand	4.105
Australian $	1.2801	Hong Kong $	7.7323	N. Zealand $	1.4676	S. Kor. won	780.00
Austrian sch.	10.398	Hung. forint	147.08	Norw. krone	6.4035	Swed. krona	6.6571
Brazil real	0.9865	Indian rupee	34.013	Phil. peso	26.15	Taiwan $	27.23
Chinese yuan	8.3538	Indo. rupiah	2329.00	Polish zloty	2.59	Thai baht	25.25
Czech koruna	27.25	Irish £	0.6356	Port. escudo	152.34	Turkish lira	71247.5
Danish krone	5.7101	Israeli shek.	3.1325	Russ ruble	4879.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	465.00
Fin. markka	4.6273	Malay. ring.	2.5303	Sing. $	1.4037		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5262	1.5255	1.5248	Japanese yen	106.50	106.03	105.63
Canadian dollar	1.3572	1.3576	1.3578	Swiss franc	1.1925	1.1886	1.1853
Deutsche mark	1.4770	1.4743	1.4717				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 1/4	3 5/16 - 3 1/4	1 1/2 - 1 3/8	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	7/16 - 5/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 1/2 - 1 3/8	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 1/16 - 4 1/8	1/2 - 3/8	4 5/8 - 4 3/4
6-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	4 1/8 - 4 1/4	5/8 - 3/4	4 5/8 - 4 3/4
1-year	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1 7/8 - 2	6 3/8 - 6 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	7/8 - 1	4 3/4 - 4 7/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 1/8
3-month CDs	4.98	4.97
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.98	5.01
1-year Treasury bill	5.19	5.11
2-year Treasury bill	5.81	5.75
5-year Treasury note	6.11	6.04
7-year Treasury note	6.21	6.13
10-year Treasury note	6.34	6.26
30-year Treasury bond	6.66	6.63
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.76	4.79
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.47	0.47
1-month interbank	0.59	0.59
3-month interbank	0.66	0.75
6-month interbank	0.78	0.75
10-year Govt bond	3.13	3.10
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.35	3.38
1-month interbank	3.37	3.37
3-month interbank	3.35	3.35
6-month interbank	3.38	3.38
10-year Bond	6.39	6.37

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	5 15/16
1-month interbank	6.00	6.00
3-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
6-month interbank	6 1/8	6 1/8
10-year Gilt	8.03	8.07
France		
Intervention rate	3.80	3.80
Call money	3 7/8	3 15/16
1-month interbank	3 15/16	3 15/16
3-month interbank	4.00	4.00
6-month interbank	4 1/16	4 1/8
10-year OAT	6.65	6.60

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	394.25	393.55	–1.20
London	394.30	393.75	–0.90
New York	396.80	397.60	–0.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

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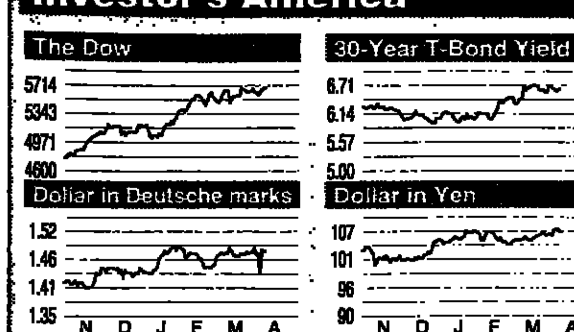


Exchange	Index	Thursday @4P.M.	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5682.88	5687.21	-0.08
NYSE	S&P 500	655.86	655.89	+0.08
NYSE	S&P 100	633.56	633.06	+0.03
NYSE	Composite	351.92	351.81	+0.28
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1118.21	1115.10	+0.52
AMEX	Market Value	577.30	574.32	-0.18
Toronto	TSE index	5016.40	5025.66	-
São Paulo	Bovespa	Closed	49775.92	-
Mexico City	Bolsa	Closed	3075.70	-
Buenos Aires	Merval	N.A.	510.84	-0.34
Santiago	IPSA General	5232.84	5251.76	-
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	N.A.	+0.45

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Ex-Daiwa Chief Pleads Guilty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The former general manager of Daiwa Bank Ltd.'s New York branch pleaded guilty Thursday to helping the bank conceal a $1.1 billion trading loss from U.S. bank regulators after a bond trader confessed to them in July.

In an agreement with prosecutors, Masahiro Tsuda pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Tsuda put the blame on his superiors in Japan, contending that they repeatedly advised him to fabricate records and not to report the losses immediately because the Japanese Finance Ministry wanted to delay reporting the losses.

Mr. Tsuda, who worked for the bank for 30 years, is scheduled to be sentenced July 12. He faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and up to $250,000 in fines.

As part of the plea bargain, the Justice Department dropped a count of concealing a felony crime from law-enforcement officials, a charge that would have carried an additional penalty of three years in prison.

Mr. Tsuda, 54, was charged in November on the same day that a grand jury indicted the bank on charges of covering up a $1.1 billion loss that its head government bond trader in New York, Toshihide Iguchi, amassed over 12 years.

As punishment, Daiwa was evicted from the United States and fined $340 million, the largest fine ever against a financial institution in America.

Mr. Tsuda said Thursday that he had lied to the Federal Reserve Board and to New York State banking officials about the losses after Mr. Iguchi told bank supervisors about them in July.

"I knew that Daiwa was required to report the loss to U.S. authorities," Mr. Tsuda told District Judge Sidney Stein.

(Bloomberg, AP)

■ Blow for Procter & Gamble

A federal judge has ruled that Procter & Gamble Co. must provide proof for its own investment fraud case against Bankers Trust Co. before it can try to demonstrate a history of misleading sales practices, The Associated Press reported from Cincinnati.

The ruling Wednesday by U.S. District Judge John Feikens was a potential setback to the consumer products giant in its $195 million lawsuit against Bankers Trust. If Procter & Gamble were to prove a pattern of fraud, it could receive triple damages — $585 million — under U.S. racketeering law.

A spokeswoman said Procter & Gamble would press ahead with the suit. The company charges that Bankers Trust used deceptive sales practices to advise it to buy derivative contracts that ended up costing the company $102 million after taxes in 1994.

Lucent and Airlines Star in Mixed Market

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks were mixed on Thursday as investors embraced AT&T Corp.'s $3 billion sale of Lucent Technologies Inc. shares, the largest initial offering ever launched in the United States.

"The market was able to float this Lucent deal," said Peter Coolidge, senior equity trader at Brean Murray Foster Securities. "This bodes well for the overall market. It was a real watershed."

At the same time, investors punished shares of DSC Communications Corp. and Hyperion Software Corp. and other companies that said quarterly profits would not match expectations.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.86, to 5,682.88 on Thursday from the record closing set on Wednesday. In the holiday-shortened, four-day week, the Dow rose 95.74, or 1.7 percent. The market will be closed for the Good Friday holiday.

The Nasdaq composite index gained 2.35, to 1,118.21, reaching its first record since Feb. 23, led by Intel, Gratner and HBO.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange before the three-day Easter weekend totaled 385.4 million hares, down from this year's average of 422.5 million.

Declining issues on the Big Board outnumbered advancing stocks by more than 11 to 10.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bondwas down 13/32 points in late trading and was quoted at 91 16/32 as the yield rose to 6.66 percent from 6.62 percent.

Trading in stocks and bonds was quiet on the eve of the new employment figures. Dealers remained nervous about the data because the February figures had caused a slump of 171 points on March 8.

Attention in the stock market on Thursday centered on the debut of Lucent Technologies Inc. on the New York Stock Exchange. AT&T sold 20 percent of Lucent, a telephone-equipment company that includes the Bell Laboratories research division.

Lucent shares jumped 3⅜ to 30⅝, a gain of 13 percent from its $27-a-share offering price. Volume in Lucent totaled 44.1 million shares, making it the most-active initial offering ever.

Investors bet that the AT&T pedigree would give Lucent a leg up in a crowded marketplace.

"You have worldwide position, you get Bell Labs quality and you have investors out there looking for quality merchandise," said Chet Needelman of Palley-Needelman Asset Management.

Airlines were a pocket of strength. Continental, up 1¾ to 58¼, said it may report the most profitable first quarter in its history this month.

All the major U.S. airlines are expected to record profits in the first quarter, a seasonally weak period, Merrill Lynch said on Thursday.

UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, rose 4⅛ to a record 221⅛, while Delta jumped 2⅞ to 81⅛;

"Airlines are going to come out with very spectacular earnings," said Robert Brody, president of the American Growth Fund. "What's driving the gains is airlines decided some time back that the object is to make money, not gain market share."

But some stock prices suffered from companies' announcements that quarterly profits would not meet expectations.

DSC Communications Corp. dropped 2¼ to 24⅜. The telecommunications equipment maker said it would post first-quarter earnings and revenue below Wall Street's estimates.

U.S. STOCKS

Similarly, Hyperion Software Corp., down 7⅜ to 11⅛, Safetytek Corp., 1¼ lower at 11⅞, and Barnes Group Inc., down ⅛ to 46½, all announced that earnings in the first three months of the year will fall below analysts' forecasts.

Among companies expected to announce quarterly profits next week are Abbott Laboratories, Boise Cascade Corp., Federal National Mortgage Association, Phelps Dodge Corp., Hilton Hotels Corp., Raytheon Co. and Louisiana-Pacific Corp.

In earnings terms, investors "are looking at a pretty rosy picture right now," said Kenneth Ducey, director of trading at BT Brokerage, a unit of Bankers Trust New York Corp. "Most of the first-quarter earnings are going to start to come out next week, and most people expect them to be pretty good. The economy is doing pretty well."

Telephone stocks retreated as investors reappraised whether more takeovers are in store.

On Monday, SBC Communications Inc. agreed to buy Pacific Telesis Group for about $16 billion in stock.

To Our Readers:

Because of the seven-hour time difference between the American continent and Europe until April 7, the U.S. futures and some other tabular matter in this edition reflect prices at 3 p.m. in New York rather than 4 p.m. closing prices.

This change is necessary to meet distribution deadlines. Most editions will again carry closing prices after April 7, when Daylight Saving Time begins in the United States.

Very briefly:

Posner Seeks All Shares of Salem

CARNEGIE, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — Salem Corp. said Thursday that it had received an offer from Victor Posner, its former chairman, to buy the 50.8 percent of the company he does not already own at $20 a share.

Salem shares finished up $2, at $21.125.

If Salem accepts his $18.9 million cash offer, Mr. Posner will turn the maker of coal-processing equipment and industrial furnaces into a private company, said Donald Glazer, a spokesman for the financier.

By taking the company private, Mr. Posner could circumvent a 1993 federal court order that bars him from being an officer or director of any public company. The ruling stemmed from a suit filed in connection with Mr. Posner's activities with two convicted financiers, the junk-bond trader Michael Milken and the arbitrager Ivan Boesky.

Nowsco Well Shares Soar on Offer

HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Nowsco Well Service Inc. shares rose sharply Thursday after BJ Services Co. confirmed that it would offer 27 Canadian dollars a share, or 561.6 million dollars total ($413.7 million), for the Canadian oilfield services company.

The stock finished up 8.625 dollars, at 29 dollars.

Nowsco and BJ provide equipment for drilling oil and natural gas wells. Nowsco's business includes reworking existing oil wells and closing depleted ones.

President J.W. Stewart of BJ Services said he would meet with Nowsco's board next week to make a formal offer.

• **Fidelity Investments** is seeking permission from shareholders to close or merge some offshore currency funds that it considers too small to be efficiently managed. If a fund is closed, the company said, investors will be allowed to switch money into another Fidelity product without incurring a transaction charge, but they may be forced to pay tax in their country of residence on any gains.

• **Bethlehem Steel Corp.** and **Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp.**, a subsidiary of **WHX Corp.**, announced they would increasing their base steel prices this summer.

• **Accor SA** is planning an expansion of its 760-property **Motel 6** chain through franchising. *Bloomberg, AFX*

Judge Rejects Settlement in Drug Suit

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A federal judge on Thursday rejected a $408.9 million settlement of a major price-fixing suit by pharmacies against several big drug manufacturers.

District Judge Charles Kocoras had given preliminary approval to the settlement in February, but he reversed himself after protests from drug stores that were disgusted with the deal reached on their behalf.

At issue was a drug-industry practice of granting deep discounts to health maintenance organizations, mail-order drug houses and hospitals while denying those deals to independent pharmacies.

David Melnick, one of the attorneys for pharmacies that protested the settlement, contended that it amounted to far too little for an industry practice that is driving his clients out of business.

Each of the 40,000 pharmacies originally represented in the settlement probably would have received from $5,000 to $10,000.

Mr. Melnick, who represents the National Association of Retail Druggists, and other critics said the settlement failed to change the pricing structure that prompted the suit.

Drug makers said that the two-tiered pricing structure was legal because those getting the discounts can offer assurances of sales by limiting their selection of drugs, while pharmacies must stock all drugs and cannot control sales.

Fifteen manufacturers had agreed to participate in the settlement, which would have ranked among the biggest antitrust agreements ever.

Mr. Melnick said he expected the case to go to trial, possibly in May. "We think that a trial in this case will lead to a much better outcome for the independent pharmacy and ultimately the consumer," he said.

Craig Corbitt, an attorney for stores that favored the settlement, refused to comment until he could see the ruling.

Dollar Slips Ahead of Jobs Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar declined against most other major currencies Thursday in a preholiday session marked by concerns over the U.S. employment report due Friday.

Federal Reserve System officers painted a bright picture for the U.S. economy Thursday, hinting that they saw little need for a reduction of interest rates.

Cathy Minehan, Boston Federal Reserve Bank president, said the economy was growing about as fast as it safely could. Pushing it to expand faster might produce large price increases, she said. Michael H. Moskow of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank gave a similar economic assessment.

Falling interest rates can hurt a currency by decreases returns on short-term investments such as bank deposits. So the view that the Fed would not cut rates should have been good news for the dollar, but it was overshadowed by the upcoming jobs report for March.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The February jobs data indicated strong growth in the economy, dampening hopes for interest-rate cuts and causing sharp declines across the U.S. financial markets

In a possible preview for the national report, the number of U.S. workers who applied for state jobless benefits declined last week, as General Motors Corp. workers idled by a strike returned to work.

First-time jobless claims fell 25,000, to a seasonally adjusted 408,000, the government said.

The dollar finished down against the Deutsche mark, at 1.4803 DM against 1.4855 DM on Wednesday. But it rose against, to 107.045 against 106.975 yen.

The dollar fell to 1.1934 Swiss francs from 1.1963 francs, and to 5.0380 French francs from 5.0525.

The pound rose to $1.5308 from $1.5255.

The Spanish peseta rose despite an unexpected interest-rate cut.

The mark slipped against the peseta in Europe, to 83.63 pesetas from 83.64 pesetas Wednesday, after the Bank of Spain cut a key rate to 7.75 percent from 8.25 percent. The Spanish bond market rallied on the news, which analysts credited with keeping the peseta from falling. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, April 4

Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

North and Latin Americas stocks show pre-closing prices this week, following the beginning of summer time in Europe, until after this weekend when summer time begins on the American continent.

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	83.70	82.50	83.40	82.90
Aegon	80.40	79.10	80.40	79.60
Ahold	83.10	82.30	83	82.40
Akzo Nobel	184.80	182.40	184.50	182.70
Bols Wess cva	31.90	31.50	31.70	31.80
CSM cva	80.40	79.70	80.40	80.20
Dordtsche Pet	252.80	250.20	251.50	249.40
DSM	158.20	157.20	157.20	158.20
Elsevier	26.30	25.60	26	25.50
Fortis Amev	119.40	118.10	118.80	118.70
G-Broc cva	53	51.80	52.80	53.20
Hagemeyer	111	110	110.50	110.50
Heineken	360	355	359.70	354.10
Hoogovens	60.90	60.20	60.90	60.60
Hunt Douglas	111.20	109	110.20	110
ING cva	119.50	118.50	119.20	118.70
KLM	58.90	58.20	58.60	58.50
KNP BT	42.60	41.80	42.40	42.60
KPN	66.10	64.90	65.60	65.80
Nedlloyd Gp	34.10	33.70	34	34
Nutricia	173.30	171.10	172.80	172.50
Oce Grinten	154	149.30	153	150.10
Pakhoed	44.30	43.70	43.90	44
Philips Elec	59.40	58.90	59	59.30
Polygram	100.20	98.50	99.80	99.40
Randstad Hdg	104	100.50	103.80	103
Robeco	124.90	124.20	124.30	124.90
Rodamco	47.20	46.70	47.20	46.90
Rolinco	134	133.70	133.70	133.60
Rorento	94.70	94.60	94.70	94.80
Royal Dutch	240.50	238.80	240	238.10
Stork	47.40	46.60	47.30	46.90
Unilever cva	225.10	224.20	224.30	224.10
VNU	27.60	27.40	27.60	27.40
Wolters Kl cva	185	181.30	184	183

EOE index: 536.93
Previous: 534.35

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	492	486	486	494
Bangkok Bk F	360	356	356	352
Krung Thai Bk	128	125	126	129
PTT Explor	318	316	318	318
Siam Cement F	1318	1312	1312	1318
Telecomasia	70.50	69.50	70.50	71
Thai Airways	56.50	56	56	56.50
Thai Farm Bk F	308	306	306	306
Thai Teleph	90	88.50	89.50	90
Utd Comm	358	354	358	358

SET index: 1333.50
Previous: 1342.50

Bombay

Wednesday, April 3

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	3985	3880	3885	3950
Grasim Ind	580	580	580	575
Hindalco Ind	1145	1130	1145	1130
Indust Lever	720	710	715	715
Indian Hotels	740	725	730	725
ITC	241	232	232	236
Larsen Toubro	248	242	243	244
Reliance Ind	215.75	209.50	209.75	211.25
Tata Eng Loco	454	442	442	448
Tata Iron St	207.50	203	203.75	202.75

Sensitive index: 3487.47
Previous: 3409.69

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3390	3370	3390	3350
Barco Ind	4345	4275	4325	4250
BBL	5850	5810	5840	5800
Bekaert	26575	25900	26100	26625
CBR	12250	12200	12250	12225
CMB	2475	2470	2475	2480
Cockerill	174	172	173	173
Colruyt	10425	10300	10400	10450
Delhaize Lion	1386	1370	1378	1360
Electrabel	6950	6910	6930	6910
Electrafina	3005	2985	3000	2995
Fortis AG	3865	3800	3810	3865
GIB	1390	1380	1386	1386
GBL	4140	4110	4135	4115
Gen Banque	10850	10800	10850	10800
Glaverbel	3710	3680	3700	3655
Kredietbank	8450	8410	8440	8450
Mosane	2155	2155	2155	2150
Petrofina	8850	8770	8800	8840
Powerfin	4025	3980	4005	3950
Recticel	323	308	323	324
Royale Belge	6400	6330	6390	6400
Soc Gen Belg	2440	2400	2415	2440
Solvay	18000	17825	18000	17800
Tessenderlo	13200	13100	13175	13100
Tractebel	12575	12475	12575	12575
UCB	52800	52300	52500	52800
Union Miniere	2260	2240	2250	2250

Stock Exchange index: 8875.32
Previous: 8877.29

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Copenhagen, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Madrid, Manila, Mexico, Oslo, São Paulo and Taipei were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	820	820	820	840
AEG	159.70	159.20	159.20	160.40
Allianz Hdg	2750	2730	2730	2754
Altana	945	941	942.50	950
Asko Deutsche	909	902	902	903
Bodenwerk	512	505	505	500
BASF	411.30	409	409	409.10
Bayer Hypo Bk	37.60	37.30	37.45	36.88
Bay.Vereinsbank	46.05	45.85	45.85	45.90
Bayer	510.80	507.70	507.70	506.80
Berliner Kraft	412	412	412	416.50
BHF Bank	40.20	39.60	39.90	39.60
BMW	795.50	787	795.50	783.50
CKAG Colonia	1105	1095	1095	1105
Commerzbank	339.50	337.50	337.50	339.50
Daimler Benz	792.50	789	790	796
Degussa	543	536	539	542.50
Deutsche Bank	74.97	74.70	74.70	74.90
Dresdner Bank	39.75	39.60	39.60	39.60
Heidelbg Zmt	970	970	970	980
Henkel	558	551.50	555	552
Hochtief	614	612	612	614
Hoechst	523.50	518.50	518.50	524.30
Holzmann Ph.	564	558	564	570
Karstadt	550	545.50	545.50	547.70
Kaufhof Hdg	476.50	473	476	472.50
Linde	920	917	917.50	918
Lufthansa ord	241.50	237.20	239.80	238.50
MAN	404.50	401	401.50	404
Mannesmann	545.80	543	543	544.20
Moench Rueck	3106	3090	3100	3103
Preussag	410.30	409	410.30	410.50
PWA	215.50	214	215.50	212
RWE	59.65	59.25	59.55	59.38
SAP pfd	195	188	193.50	192
Schering	117.80	116.50	116.80	117.80
Schmalb Lub	225	221	225	224
Siemens	810	807.50	808.10	809.50
Suedzucker	750	730	730	720
Thyssen	270	268.20	269	269.50
Veba	76.60	75.15	76	74.25
VEW	490	480	480	497
Viag	624	613	619	613
Volkswagen	523	521.40	521.50	522.50
Wella	707.50	705.50	706	706

DAX index: 2495.18
Previous: 2494.40

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2875	2825	2875	2850
Barito Pacific	2375	2350	2375	2350
Gudang Garm	31500	30150	30800	30050
Indah Kiat	1800	1750	1800	1750
Indocement	8500	8400	8450	8500
Indofood	10700	10550	10550	10750
Indorayon	2425	2400	2400	2400
Indosat	8500	8325	8500	8300
Kalbe Farma	7050	6975	7000	7025
Sampoerna	25900	25000	25600	24775

Composite index: 605.09
Previous: 595.06

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	257.50	257	257.50	256.50
AngloAm Gold	410	410	410	408
AngloAm Ind	190	188	190	188
Barlow	49	48.50	49	49.50
C.G. Smith	24	24	24	24.25
De Beers	125.75	124.50	125.75	124.50
Driefontein	63.25	62.50	63.25	62.50
Freegold	39	38.75	39	38.75
Fst Natl Bk	33.50	33.25	33.25	33.50
Gencor	15.90	15.70	15.90	15.70
GFSA	139	138	139	138
Iscor	3.74	3.73	3.73	3.73
Johnnies Ind	55.75	55.75	55.75	56
Kloof Gold	49.50	49	49	49
Liberty Life	123	123	123	123
Nedcor	60.75	60.50	60.50	60.50
Rembrandt Gp	36.75	35	36.50	36
Richemont	59.25	59.25	59.25	59.25
Rust Platinum	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50
SA Breweries	122.50	122.50	122.50	122
Sappi	53.75	53.50	53.75	53.25
Sasol	38.65	38.40	38.50	38.30
SBIC	180	180	180	180
Tiger Oats	60	60	60	60

All Market index: 6708.59
Previous: 6683.92

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22.70	22.60	22.70	22.70
Hicom Hldgs	6.15	6	6.10	6.15
Mal Banking	23.80	23.60	23.70	23.70
Mal Intl Ship F	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35
Public Bank F	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.10
Resorts World	14.80	14.50	14.50	14.70
Sime Darby	7	6.95	6.95	6.95
Telekom Mal	23.50	23.30	23.30	23.30
Tenaga	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.80
Utd Engineers	17.70	17.60	17.60	17.70

Composite index: 1156.09
Previous: 1155.66

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	5.78	5.57	5.62	5.57
Allied Domecq	5.03	4.98	5.03	5
Anglian Water	5.97	5.88	5.90	5.93
Argyll Group	3.25	3.14	3.20	3.16
Arjo Wiggins	2.07	2.01	2.03	2.04
Asda Group	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.07
Assoc Br Foods	4.05	3.98	4.02	3.96
BAA	5.44	5.30	5.35	5.36
Barclays	7.27	7.17	7.22	7.26
Bass	7.74	7.65	7.70	7.65
BAT Ind	5.35	4.85	5.10	4.85
Bank Scotland	2.57	2.49	2.52	2.49
BICC	3.43	3.33	3.40	3.40
Blue Circle	3.53	3.41	3.53	3.42
BOC Group	8.85	8.73	8.73	8.75
Boots	5.94	5.87	5.92	5.87
Bowater	4.11	3.82	4.01	3.83
BPB Ind	3.20	3.11	3.17	3.14
Brit Aerosp	8.75	8.65	8.66	8.65
Brit Airways	5.42	5.32	5.35	5.35
Brit Gas	2.40	2.34	2.34	2.34
Brit Petm	5.78	5.72	5.75	5.72
Brit Steel	1.97	1.94	1.96	1.96
Brit Telecom	3.78	3.70	3.76	3.71
BTR	3.25	3.17	3.20	3.18
Burmah Cast	10.88	10.73	10.78	10.84
Cable Wireless	5.38	5.28	5.30	5.28
Cadbury Schw	4.91	4.83	4.87	4.87
Caradon	2.15	2.06	2.12	2.06
Carlton Comm	4.82	4.62	4.81	4.67
Coats Viyella	2.04	1.99	2	2.02
Comml Union	5.90	5.81	5.89	5.85
Courtaulds	4.45	4.38	4.43	4.38
De La Rue	7.27	7.14	7.27	7.18
Eng China Cl	3.08	2.98	3.06	2.98
Enterprise Oil	4.50	4.42	4.44	4.42
Fam Colonial	1.61	1.58	1.59	1.58
Forte	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.52
Genl Accident	6.32	6.25	6.29	6.24
GEC	3.80	3.37	3.80	3.75
GKN	9.73	9.65	9.66	9.65
Glaxo	8.16	8.05	8.11	8.05
Granada Gp	7.96	7.73	7.96	7.73
Grand Met	4.17	4.13	4.13	4.14
GRE	2.36	2.29	2.34	2.31
Guinness	4.70	4.52	4.58	4.53
GUS	6.93	6.60	6.85	6.63
Hanson	1.91	1.88	1.89	1.88
Hillsdown Hdg	1.79	1.77	1.79	1.78
HSBC Hldgs	10.12	9.93	10.02	9.95
ICI	9.06	7.75	9.03	8.93
Inchcape	2.90	2.83	2.89	2.84
Kingfisher	5.77	5.63	5.73	5.66
Ladbroke	1.90	1.82	1.85	1.84
Land Sec	6.28	6.19	6.27	6.22
Laporte	7.07	7	7	7
Lasmo	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.87
Legal Genl Grp	6.98	6.91	6.93	6.92
Lloyds Bank	5.48	5.30	5.30	5.42
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.20	3.11	3.16	3.14
London Elec	7.96	7.68	7.92	7.73
Lucas Ind	2.11	2.07	2.09	2.07
Marks Spencer	4.32	4.21	4.29	4.22
MEPC	4.02	3.95	3.95	3.98
Mercury Asset	8.91	8.85	8.91	8.85
Midlands Elec	3.93	3.56	3.87	3.87
Natl Power	5.02	4.85	4.93	4.88
NatWest	6.52	6.35	6.44	6.42
News Intl	3.35	3.27	3.35	3.25
Utd Utilities	6.11	5.93	5.97	5.99
Nthern Foods	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.80
P&O	5.26	5.13	5.17	5.23
Pearson	7.24	6.97	7.23	7.04
Pilkington	2.10	2.04	2.07	2.07
Powergen	5.60	5.42	5.49	5.44
Prudential	4.56	4.41	4.45	4.41
Rank Org	5.14	5.03	5.10	5.10
Reckitt Colm	6.75	6.63	6.74	6.67
Redland	4.03	3.93	3.98	3.97
Reed Intl	11.67	10.82	11.67	11.40
Rentokil	3.69	3.61	3.68	3.61
Reuters Hdgs	7.59	7.22	7.50	7.31
RMC Group	10.08	9.79	10.06	10.07
Rolls Royce	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.16
Royal Bk Scot	4.99	4.92	4.95	4.93
RTZ reg	9.52	9.42	9.50	9.43
Royal Insur	3.71	3.63	3.70	3.67
Sainsbury	3.79	3.68	3.75	3.70
Schroders	12.05	11.85	12.05	12
Scot Newcastle	6.48	6.42	6.46	6.43
Scot Power	3.60	3.54	3.59	3.54
Sears	1.01	0.99	1	1
Severn Trent	5.93	5.87	5.93	5.87
Shell Trsp reg	8.91	8.55	8.64	8.55
Siebe	8.78	8.65	8.72	8.72
Smith Nephew	1.87	1.83	1.83	1.84
Smith (WH)	4.66	4.50	4.65	4.54
SmithKline cIA	6.93	6.85	6.92	6.85
Smiths Ind	7.85	7.01	7.05	7.05
Sthern Elec	8.80	7.77	8.73	8.76
Stand Charter	6.26	6.07	6.23	6.13
Sun Alliance	3.70	3.62	3.69	3.62
Tate & Lyle	4.95	4.83	4.94	4.88
Tesco	2.84	2.73	2.83	2.73
Thames Water	5.82	5.68	5.75	5.68
Thorn EMI	18.16	17.85	17.85	18
3i Group	4.40	4.32	4.40	4.32
TI Group	5.10	5	5.06	5
Tomkins	2.61	2.57	2.59	2.59
Unilever	12.15	12	12.13	12.07
Utd Biscuits	2.53	2.41	2.48	2.42
Utd News	6.85	6.65	6.85	6.66
Vendome uts	5.80	5.75	5.77	5.75
Vodafone	2.61	2.54	2.55	2.57
Whitbread	7.05	7	7	7.01
Williams Hdgs	3.28	3.15	3.19	3.15
Wolseley	4.43	4.35	4.40	4.39
Zeneca	14.07	12.94	13.93	13.87

FT-SE 100 index: 3755.60
Previous: 3725.10

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13180	12700	13145	12705
Bca Comm Ital	3295	3230	3295	3280
Bca Naz Agricol	935	925	935	938
Bca Naz Lavoro	12125	12000	12000	11995
Bca di Roma	1395	1331	1358	1330
Bco Ambrosiano	4220	4050	4200	4190
Benetton	18130	17900	18130	18150
Credito Italiano	1788	1753	1777	1750
Fiat	5280	5100	5185	5085
Fondiaria	6945	6825	6930	6820
Generali Assic	35800	35150	35700	35080
IFIL	4945	4840	4920	4880
Italcementi	10600	10250	10420	10655
Italgas	4655	4520	4630	4545
Mediobanca	10130	10020	10130	9970
Montedison	974	960	968	970
Olivetti	815	800	811	805
Pirelli	2280	2180	2275	2190
RAS	16140	15455	16050	15675
Rinascente	10450	10065	10350	10230
S Paolo Torino	9000	8725	8975	8775
SME	1722	1719	1721	1719
Standa	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19500
Stet	4540	4410	4530	4395
Telecom Italia	2550	2485	2530	2495
Toro Assic	19800	19500	19650	19800

MIB Telematico index: 9463.00
Previous: 9315.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
Bank Montreal	33	32¾	33	32¾
Bce Mob Com	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45
Cdn Tire A	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
Cdn Util A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
Cascades	6⅝	6	6	6
CT Finl Svc	26½	26¼	26½	26½
Extendicare	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
Gaz Metro	15	14⅞	15	15
Gt-West Lifeco	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30½
Hees Intl Bcp	15½	15	15	15⅛
Hudsons Bay	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
Imasco	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26
Investors Grp	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
Loblaw Cos	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	34
Molson A	25	24⅜	24⅞	24⅞
Natl Bk Canada	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Oshawa A	22¾	22⅝	22¾	23
Pancdn Petlm	52¾	51¾	52⅛	52
Power Corp	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅛
Power Finl	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	33⅞
Quebecor B	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Rogers Comm B	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
Royal Bk Cda	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛
Sears Canada	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Shell Cda A	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Southam	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Stelco A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Trilon Finl A	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90

Industrials index: 2538.78
Previous: 2539.35

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	769	754	765	768
AGF	144.20	143.50	143.90	143.90
Air Liquide	920	907	919	912
Alcatel Alsth	475	468.30	472.80	470
Axa	315.30	308.20	309.30	312.50
Bancaire	554	508	549	513
BNP	200.60	200	200.60	200.40
Bouygues	512	501	509	504
Canal Plus	1203	1190	1199	1196
Carrefour	3737	3691	3699	3699
CCF	243	238.20	241.40	239.50
Credit Local cl	398	395	396.50	399
Credit Lyon PC	212	206	209.60	214.40
Crown Cork Seal	240.10	239.10	239.10	242.50
Danone	790	784	790	787
Elf-Aquitaine	351.80	347	347.40	348
Eridania BS	907	861	879	905
Euro Disney	14	13.60	14	13.75
Eurotunnel uts	5.20	4.83	5	4.84
Gen. Eaux	539	533	539	534
Havas	452.70	435.90	451	435.50
Lafarge Cop	335.40	332	334.60	332.90
Legrand	955	922	947	930
L'Oreal	1540	1502	1536	1511
LVMH	1272	1253	1266	1258
Lyon. Eaux	473	467.50	468.30	472
Michelin B	250	244	250	244.90
Navig Mixte	750	738	741	752
Paribas A	332.30	322.30	329.40	324.50
Pechiney SA	220.10	218.10	219	218.50
Pernod Ricard	318.50	315.10	317.50	318.50
Peugeot Cit	759	751	752	760
Pinault-Print	1418	1395	1404	1408
Promodes	1358	1345	1350	1352
Renault	146.50	144.50	145.90	145
Rh-Poulenc A	130.30	129.10	130.30	129.80
Roussel-Uclaf	1148	1124	1145	1126
Sanofi	392	374.10	392	376
Schneider	222.30	220.50	222	221
Ste Generale	589	575	586	576
St Gobain	627	614	616	627
St Louis	1455	1409	1440	1410
Suez	215.70	213.50	215	213
Thomson CSF	135	131.60	131.90	130.10
Total B	353.50	350.50	351.50	352.90
UAP	114	111.60	114	110.90
Valeo	268.40	260	260	264

CAC-40 index: 2074.96
Previous: 2064.00

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7900	7710	7740	7780
Hyundai Eng	39000	38200	38200	38800
Hyundai Motor	38500	38200	38500	39400
Korea El Pwr	30600	30200	30400	30600
Korea Mob Tel	639000	632000	637000	640000
LG Electronics	21500	21100	21200	21500
Pohang Iron St	58600	57600	58000	57700
Samsung Elec	89500	86400	86400	89500
Samsung Hvy	15900	15400	15600	15700
Yukong	26900	26500	26800	26800

Composite index: 881.58
Previous: 884.75

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12	11.80	11.90	11.70
City Devlts	12.50	12.10	12.50	12.20
Cycle Carriage	16	15.90	15.90	16.30
Dairy Farm Int*	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.93
DBS	9.80	9.75	9.75	9.75
DBS Land	5.75	5.55	5.70	5.55
Fraser & Neave	16.20	15.70	16.20	15.70
HK Land*	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.38
Hong Leong Fin	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.94
Jard Matheson*	7.90	7.40	7.90	7.80
Jard Strategic*	3.30	3.10	3.30	3.10
Keppel	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.70
Natsteel	2.78	2.77	2.77	2.76
Neptune Orient	1.57	1.56	1.57	1.57
OCBC foreign	19	18.80	19	18.80
O'Sea Union Bk	7.05	7	7	7.05
Sembawang	7.20	6.95	7.15	6.95
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14.20	14.30	14.20
Sing Petlm	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.75
Sing Press F	28.60	28.20	28.60	28.90
ST Auto F	3.12	3.08	3.08	3.14
ST Ship	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.61
Sing Telecomm	3.48	3.42	3.48	3.42
Straits Steam	4.86	4.68	4.82	4.74
Utd Industrial	1.52	1.48	1.49	1.48
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14.50	13.90	14.20	14
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.92	3.76	3.86	3.76

*: in U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2396.48
Previous: 2381.18

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	102	100	102	100.50
Asea AF	687	683	685	683
AssiDoman F	151.50	149.50	151	150
Astra AF	310.50	309	310	309.50
Atlas Copco AF	119.50	118	119.50	118.50
Avesta F	69	67	68.50	66.50
Electrolux BF	328	325	326.50	325.50
Ericsson BF	130	126	128.50	132.50
Hennes BF	483	477.50	478	478
Incentive AF	343	342	342	341
Investor BF	265.50	263	265	263.50
Kinnevik BF	229.50	227.50	229.50	228.50
MoDo BF	325	324.50	325	324
Sandvik BF	140	139	139	138.50
SCA BF	121	119	119.50	120
S-E Banken AF	47.70	46.80	47.50	47.80
Skandia Fors F	149	148	148.50	149
Skanska BF	202	200.50	200.50	200.50
SKF BF	147	146	147	146.50
SSAB BF	80	77.50	80	77
Stora AF	86.50	85.50	86	85.50
Sv Handles AF	130	128	129.50	129
Sydkraft AF	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	143
Trelleborg BF	83	82.50	83	83
Volvo BF	154.50	153.50	154	154

SX 16 index: 1983.60
Previous: 1993.27

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.69	8.58	8.61	8.61
ANZ Bking	5.98	5.85	5.98	5.97
BHP	18.36	18.15	18.19	18.32
Boral	3.38	3.36	3.38	3.38
Brambles Ind.	16.67	16.60	16.60	16.75
Burns Philp	2.69	2.65	2.67	2.66
CBA	10.05	9.95	9.97	10.01
CC Amatil	12.78	12.75	12.76	12.76
Coles Myer	4.60	4.50	4.51	4.50
Comalco	7.30	7.24	7.28	7.33
CRA Ltd	19.15	18.96	19	19.13
CSR	4.27	4.21	4.27	4.22
Fosters Brew	2.35	2.30	2.31	2.35
GIO Australia	2.81	2.76	2.78	2.82
Goodman Fld	1.34	1.32	1.33	1.32
ICI Australia	10.95	10.82	10.85	10.95
John Fairfax	2.80	2.76	2.76	2.76
Lend Lease	18.74	18.65	18.70	18.65
Mayne Nickless	6.98	6.93	6.93	6.98
MIM Hdgs	1.86	1.84	1.84	1.84
Nat Aust Bank	11.42	11.25	11.29	11.37
News Corp	7.43	7.28	7.30	7.43
North Ltd	3.78	3.75	3.75	3.78
Pacific Dunlop	3.04	3	3.03	3.03
Pioneer Intl	3.65	3.61	3.62	3.65
Placer Pacific	2.45	2.42	2.43	2.44
Santos	4.34	4.30	4.32	4.30
Southcorp	3.38	3.35	3.37	3.36
Wesfarmers	8.19	8.14	8.14	8.16
Western Mining	8.53	8.35	8.36	8.52
Westfield Trt	2.22	2.19	2.21	2.28
Westpac Bking	6.11	6.04	6.08	6.10
Woodside Pet	7.07	7.02	7.02	7.06
Woolworths	3.17	3.12	3.17	3.12

All Ordinaries index: 2222.50
Previous: 2233.50

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1220	1240	1250
All Nippon Air	1170	1150	1170	1170
Asahi Bank	1250	1230	1250	1250
Asahi Chem	818	802	816	806
Asahi Glass	1230	1220	1220	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2200	2170	2170	2190
Bk Yokohama	840	831	835	831
Bridgestone	1820	1800	1810	1820
Canon	2030	2000	2010	2030
Chiba Bank	912	907	910	910
Chubu Elec	2520	2490	2500	2510
Chugoku Elec	2440	2420	2420	2420
Daiei	1280	1260	1270	1270
Daiichi Kang	2080	2050	2050	2080
Daiwa Bank	780	768	778	782
Daiwa House	1680	1660	1680	1670
Daiwa Sec	1640	1620	1640	1620
Fanuc	4470	4420	4430	4460
Fuji Bank	2310	2280	2280	2320
Fuji Photo	3170	3140	3150	3150
Fujitsu	1010	992	1000	995
Hitachi	1050	1040	1050	1050
Honda Motor	2330	2310	2320	2310
IBJ	2910	2880	2880	2910
IHI	503	498	499	499
Itochu	757	751	752	755
Ito-Yokado	6350	6280	6330	6300
JAL	779	770	775	790
Jusco	2780	2750	2750	2770
Kajima	1190	1180	1190	1180
Kansai Elec	2500	2480	2490	2500
Kao	1350	1320	1320	1330
Kawa Steel	383	377	380	378
KDD	10100	10000	10000	10100
Kinki Nipp Ry	796	791	792	790
Kirin Brewery	1340	1320	1320	1340
Kobe Steel	329	322	326	328
Komatsu	973	960	970	960
Kubota	742	735	736	740
Kyocera	7330	7270	7290	7300
Kyushu Elec	2500	2470	2490	2450
LTCB	846	839	840	856
Marubeni	607	600	602	607
Marui	2240	2220	2220	2240
Matsu Elec Ind	1760	1740	1740	1740
Matsu Elec Wk	1170	1160	1170	1160
Mitsubishi	1420	1400	1410	1420
Mitsubishi Ch	569	560	560	569
Mitsubishi El	795	787	792	795
Mitsubishi Est	1460	1430	1450	1440
Mitsubishi Hvy	927	918	922	921
Mitsubishi Mot	944	938	941	925
Mitsubishi Tr	1720	1670	1710	1670
Mitsui	987	977	980	983
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1370	1380	1380
Mitsui Trust	1220	1190	1210	1220
Murata Mfg	3760	3740	3750	3750
NEC	1250	1230	1250	1240
New Oji Paper	921	902	910	938
Nikko Sec	1350	1330	1350	1340
Nintendo	6980	6900	6980	6940
Nipp Credit Bk	410	404	406	410
Nipp Express	1030	1010	1030	1030
Nippon Oil	686	677	685	687
Nippon Paper	717	703	717	743
Nippon Steel	368	365	365	367
Nippon Yusen	635	625	628	625
Nippondenso	2200	2170	2180	2170
Nissan Motor	855	842	852	839
NKK	313	309	311	311
Nomura Sec	2360	2330	2350	2340
NTT	8310a	8140a	8290a	8180a
Obayashi	936	923	928	938
Odakyu El Ry	754	744	754	748
Ono Pharm	3770	3750	3750	3770
Osaka Gas	394	389	389	391
Ricoh	1150	1140	1150	1160
Sakura Bk	1220	1200	1220	1210
Sankyo	2490	2460	2460	2470
Sanwa Bank	2150	2110	2110	2140
Sanyo Elec	633	628	628	636
Secom	6880	6820	6860	6910
Seibu Rwy	5610	5580	5600	5610
Sekisui House	1340	1320	1320	1330
Seven-Eleven	7390	7250	7250	7240
Sharp	1720	1690	1710	1710
Shimizu	1190	1180	1190	1180
Shin-etsu Ch	2070	2050	2060	2060
Shizuoka Bk	1320	1300	1300	1310
Sony	6420	6370	6390	6400
Sumitomo	1180	1150	1170	1160
Sumitomo Bk	2140	2110	2110	2140
Sumit Chem	558	551	552	559
Sumitomo Elec	1460	1430	1430	1440
Sumit Metal	331	327	330	327
Sumit Trust	1460	1450	1450	1460
Taisei	762	750	752	768
Taisho Pharm	2190	2160	2170	2170
Takeda Chem	1680	1640	1670	1680
TDK	5610	5540	5540	5580
Tohoku El Pwr	2510	2490	2490	2510
Tokai Bank	1270	1250	1250	1260
Tokio Marine	1360	1330	1360	1360
Tokyo El Pwr	2790	2760	2760	2780
Tokyo Gas	383	376	381	382
Tokyu	820	805	812	819
Tonen	1600	1580	1600	1580
Toppan Print	1460	1450	1450	1450
Toray Ind	715	705	713	709
Toshiba	815	806	812	817
Toyo Seikan	3730	3600	3720	3600
Toyo Trust	980	977	977	985
Toyota Motor	2360	2330	2350	2350
Yamaichi Sec	820	814	818	817
Yamanouchi	2430	2410	2430	2410
Yasuda Fire	809	792	796	811
Yasuda Trust	650	640	643	645

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 21471.20
Previous: 21464.70

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝
Air Canada	5¼	4.95	5¼	4.95
Alberta Energy	26½	26	26½	26½
Alcan Alum	43⅝	43	43⅝	43½
Avenor A	19¾	19½	19⅝	19¾
Bk Nova Scotia	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	31¼
Barrick Gold	41⅞	41⅛	41⅜	41⅜
BCE	50⅛	49⅝	50	49⅞
BC Telecomm	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½
Bombardier B	20	19¾	19⅞	19¾
Brascan A	24½	24¼	24½	24½
Cameco	70⅞	70¼	70⅜	70⅝
CIBC	42	41⅝	41⅞	41⅞
Cdn Airlines	3.15	2.85	3.15	2.90
Cdn Nat Res	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Cdn Occid Pet	45⅜	45½	45⅜	45½
Cdn Pacific	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
Cominco	31⅞	31¼	31½	31⅝
Consumers Gas	20½	20¼	20⅜	20¼
Dofasco	21⅜	21	21	21
Domtar Ind B	9½	8¾	9	9½
Du Pont Cda A	29	28¾	28⅞	28⅞
Echo Bay Min	18½	18	18⅛	18⅛
Empire Co. A	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
Falconbridge	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	28¾
Fletcher Chall A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
Franco Nevada	83¾	82½	82½	83
Guardian Cap A	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Hemlo Gold	19⅝	18¾	19	19
Horsham	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅜
Imperial Oil	54½	53⅞	54⅛	54
Inco	43⅝	42¾	42⅞	43½
IPL Energy	33	32¾	32⅞	32⅞
Laidlaw A	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
Laidlaw B	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Loewen Group	41⅛	40¼	40⅜	40⅝
Lon Insur Gp	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	27⅜
Macmill Bld	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½
Magna Intl A	62	61⅛	61⅞	62⅛
Maple Leaf Fds	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Moore	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅝
Newbridge Net	75	73¾	73⅞	74⅛
Noranda Inc	28⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅝
Noranda Forest	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
Norcen Energy	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
Nthern Telecom	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	67⅛
Nova	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13¼
Onex	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Placer Dome	38⅛	37⅞	38	38⅛
Potash Sask	89	87⅞	88½	88
Provigo	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Quebecor Print	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Renaissance	37	36⅜	37	36⅝
Rio Algom	25⅜	25	25⅜	25⅛
Seagram Co	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	45
Stone Consold	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15⅝
Talisman Eny	31⅝	31¼	31½	31⅝
Teleglobe	20⅜	20	20¼	20⅜
Telus	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Thomson	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
TorDom Bank	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Transalta	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛
TransCda Pipe	19⅝	19	19⅝	19
Utd Dominion	33	32⅝	32⅞	33
Westburn	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
Westcoast Eny	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Weston	47½	47⅛	47½	47⅞

TSE Industrials index: 5016.40
Previous: 5021.47

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1885	1885	1885	1895
Brau-Un Goess	625	621	625	625
Bund Vers Pfd	414	414	411	411
Creditanst PC	1590	1590	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3575	3555	3575	3556
EVN	1425	1419	1425	1417
Interunfall	1560	1560	1560	1560
Lenzing	765	745	750	765
Leykam	338	334	338	338
Mayr-Melnhof	449	437	445	426
OEMV	956	948	948	958
Oest Brau-Bet	554	549	554	554
Oest Elektriz	738	734	736	737
VA Tech	1309	1298	1309	1299
Wienerberger	2100	2020	2095	2048

ATX index: 1067.71
Previous: 1068.26

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.61
Brierly Invt	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.35
Carter Holt ord	3.18	3.17	3.18	3.21
Fernz	4.60	4.58	4.58	4.58
Fisher Paykel	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80
FC Forest	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.94
Goodman Fder	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Indep News	5.45	5.43	5.43	5.42
Lion Nathan	3.64	3.60	3.64	3.60
Nat Gas note	2.10	2.05	2.10	2.05
NZ Refining	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.30
Telecom NZ	6.42	6.38	6.40	6.43
Trust Bk NZ	2.63	2.57	2.57	2.60
Wilson Horton	9.70	9.65	9.65	9.60

NZSE-40 index: 2132.99
Previous: 2133.67

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	257	254	257	252
Alusuisse R	977	972	972	990
Ares-Serono B	890	885	890	890
Baer Hdg B	1330	1325	1330	1330
Baloise Hdg R	2590	2565	2570	2580
BBC B	1433	1423	1432	1425
Bk Vision	1579	1570	1579	1575
Bobst B	1940	1930	1940	1975
Ciba Geigy R	1452	1441	1446	1449
CS Holdings R	108.75	107.75	108.75	108
Elektrowatt B	468	468	468	462
Fischer B	1420	1405	1410	1420
Hilti PC	930	920	928	930
Holderbank B	895	886	895	890
Merkur Hdg R	261	253	260	250
Nestle R	1350	1344	1346	1348
Oerlikon R	134	132.50	133	133
Pargesa Hld B	1450	1440	1450	1430
PharmVisn B	6370	6330	6360	6310
Pirelli B	147	147	147	147
Roche Hdg PC	9840	9740	9835	9755
Sandoz R	1364	1356	1358	1365
SBC B	434	431	433	432
Schindler B	1385	1370	1380	1390
SGS B	2500	2480	2500	2490
SMH B	740	736	740	739
Sulzer R	792	786	792	785
Swiss Reins R	1218	1208	1215	1215
Swissair R	1300	1250	1293	1235
UBS B	1313	1301	1313	1307
Winterthur B	778	775	776	780
Zurich Assur R	338	336	338	337

SPI index: 2312.99
Previous: 2309.66

EUROPE

Thomson-CSF Joins With GEC to Create Largest Sonar Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British and French defense companies announced Thursday that they would pool their existing sonar businesses to create the industry's largest company, and their governments asked the European Union, on security grounds, not to challenge the deal.

Thomson-CSF of France and GEC-Marconi of Britain, which is the main defense unit of the British General Electric Co., said they would create a Dutch venture, Thomson Marconi Sonar NV, which they projected would have annual sales of about £360 million ($548.9 million).

The two companies already have a joint venture in the field, Ferranti Thomson Sonar Systems.

In February, the chairman of Thomson-CSF, Alain Gomez, resigned. Newspapers reported at the time that the French government had forced Mr. Gomez out because he planned to strike a deal with GEC instead of with a French partner.

The American defense industry has been consolidating since the end of the Cold War, and many observers have suggested European competitors would have to do the same, even at the risk of abandoning national champions. In recent weeks, France has taken steps to restructure its unprofitable arms sector.

Thomson Marconi Sonar "will build on the respective strengths of its two shareholders to secure European and world market leadership in sonars," GEC said.

It will provide sonar systems for surface ships, submarines, aircraft and minesweepers.

Thomson will own 50.1 percent of the company and GEC-Marconi will own 49.9 percent, reflecting what a source at one of the companies called their "virtually equal" businesses.

The Department of Trade and Industry in London said in a statement that the British and French governments would ask the European Commission not to consider a merger review because of the delicate military aspects of the deal.

The department said the request was in line with Article 223 of the European Union treaty that allows member states to sidestep EU merger regulations to protect essential security interests.

Thomson Marconi Sonar will have operating centers in France, Britain and Australia.

A majority of Thomson-CSF is held by Thomson SA, a state-owned company that is due to be privatized later this year.

The new company will have three divisions: Thomson Marconi Sonar SAS in France will include the submarine activities of Thomson Sintra; Thomson Marconi Sonar Ltd. in Britain will pool the activities of GEC-Marconi sonar systems and Ferranti Thomson sonar systems, and Thomson Marconi Sonar in Australia will combine Thomson Sintra Pacific and GEC-Marconi systems. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Rolls-BMW Project Runs Out of Steam

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Ltd. and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said Thursday they would drop their so-called Java study aimed at determining whether a new sporting Bentley made by the two companies would sell well.

The announcement ended a three-year review of the car's sales prospects, which both automakers said were "limited." The two had built a prototype of the vehicle, which was well received, but they decided it probably would not sell well enough to be economical, a spokesman for Rolls-Royce said.

Both companies denied claims by the German magazine Der Spiegel that the project was abandoned because Vickers PLC, the parent of Rolls, did not want to give BMW an equity stake in the project. Chris Ladley, a spokesman for Rolls-Royce, said the two agreed to drop the project "jointly and very amicably."

Thomas Gubitz, a spokesman for BMW, said he did not know how much the German company had invested in preliminary development of the car, which was to be a small, sporting Bentley based on the German luxury carmaker's 5-series.

The end of the Java project will not affect a 1994 agreement between the two companies to collaborate on building V-12 and V-8 engines and parts for Rolls-Royce and Bentley brands, they said. They will begin jointly building the engines near the end of the decade.

Lazard Frères Plans To Share the Wealth

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lazard Frères & Co., the international investment banking firm, will create a new system for sharing profits among partners and managing directors aimed at promoting better cooperation.

Using a pooling system, the managing directors and partners of each of the Lazard houses will have an interest in the others' profits, which have sometimes been uneven. Partners and managing directors will receive about a third of their compensation from the pool, based on the performance of Lazard Frères & Co. of New York, Lazard Frères & Cie of Paris and Lazard Brothers & Co. of London.

Last year, for example, the U.S. house had its best year ever; the London affiliate had a very good year, matching its best results ever, but the French firm did poorly, as the country's presidential election slowed much of the nation's business, causing companies to delay their strategic and financing plans.

"Little by little we are bringing everybody closer together," Michel David-Weill, chairman of the New York and London firms, said in New York. "We have a strong degree of integration and presence in the local marketplace. If we can bring all the people together more — which is already occurring — that would be better." Mr. David-Weill's family has long controlled the investment banking group.

Explaining the timing of the announcement, Mr. David-Weill said Lazard Brothers of London, which is 50 percent owned by Pearson PLC, the British conglomerate, had to inform its shareholders of the change Wednesday as part of the arrangements for its annual shareholder meeting.

"It was not right that people in New York learn of it indirectly," he said. He and his colleagues at Lazard, Jean-Claude Haas and David Verey, are directors of Pearson.

The three firms, which have a total of about 2,000 employees, were formally linked in 1984 when Lazard Partners was created. They have 103 partners or managing directors. In the past year, they have worked together on a number of transactions, including Crown Cork & Seal Co.'s acquisition of Carnaudmetalbox SA and Glaxo PLC's acquisition of Wellcome PLC.

Each of the three houses is doing well so far this year, Mr. David-Weill said. "It's difficult to predict, but the backlog is satisfactory and the first three months are fine."

Over the past year, there has been growing speculation about who might step into the top jobs at Lazard Frères in New York.

Last year, the top partners talked with John Thornton, a partner and investment banking star at Goldman, Sachs & Co., and it seemed he might join the firm.

Viacom Set To Buy Stake In Mediaset

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Mediaset SpA is in talks with Viacom Inc. that could lead to the sale of a piece of the Italian broadcaster to the U.S. film and television company, Mediaset's chairman, Fedele Confalonieri, said Thursday.

Mr. Confalonieri would not confirm the size of any stake Mediaset would sell to Viacom. Italian press reports, citing sources at Viacom in Los Angeles, said it was interested in acquiring 5 percent.

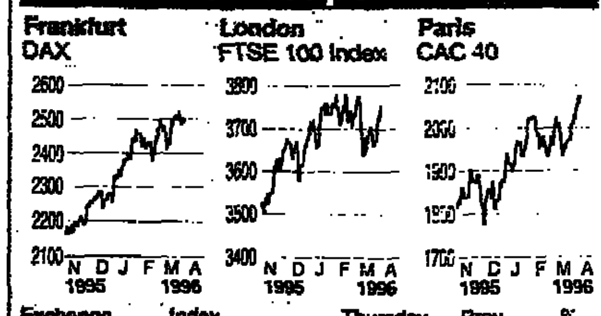
Mediaset also is continuing negotiations with British Telecommunications PLC about a joint effort to set up Italy's third cellular telephone service, the executive said.

The stake in Mediaset would make Viacom one of the company's largest minority shareholders. Because the accord would seal only a minority investment, it is not expected to violate European Commission rules.

Fininvest, former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's holding company, has sold 28 percent of the company to institutional investors and banks as a prelude to an initial public offering of another 20 percent in June. Another 5 percent stake sold to Viacom would reduce the entrepreneur's sway over Mediaset to about 47 percent once the stock offering was completed.

Mr. Berlusconi, who is running in April 21 elections for prime minister, has been accused of using his media holdings to further his political career. The sale is meant to reduce apparent interest conflicts.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	536.93	534.35	+0.48
Brussels	Stock Exchange	8,875.32	8,877.29	-0.02
Frankfurt	DAX	2,495.18	2,494.40	+0.03
Copenhagen	Stock Market	Closed	337.75	-
Helsinki	HEX General	Closed	1,731.02	-
Oslo	OBX	Closed	432.26	-
London	FTSE 100	3,755.60	3,725.10	+0.82
Madrid	Stock Exchange	Closed	345.00	-
Milan	MIBTEL	9,463.00	9,315.00	+1.59
Paris	CAC 40	2,074.96	2,064.00	+0.53
Stockholm	SX 16	1,983.60	1,993.27	-0.49
Vienna	ATX	1,067.71	1,060.26	+0.70
Zurich	SPI	2,312.98	2,309.66	+0.14

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Portugal's** Socialist government in its weekly cabinet meeting approved a plan to sell a second tranche of shares of **Portugal Telecom SA**, amounting to up to 22.7 percent of the company, to domestic and international investors. An earlier tranche of 27 percent was placed in 1995 in the largest operation in the country's privatization campaign.
- **Europe Online** is seeking "strong partners" to invest in the fledgling on-line service and also is considering selling shares to the public, said **Burda GmbH**, the venture's principle backer. The company denied a report in the magazine Der Spiegel that said Europe Online was in financial trouble and that Burda was considering getting out.
- **Russia's** monthly inflation was unchanged at 2.8 percent in March from February in spite of steep money supply growth and lower central bank interest rates.
- **Volkswagen AG's** Czech unit, **Skoda Automobilova AS**, said it would begin assembling its Felicia model in Russia by the middle of this year. Skoda signed an agreement with the Russian carmaker **Smolensk Auto Rossia**, which will assemble the cars and sell them on the Russlian market.
- **Swissair** said it would buy five Airbus Industrie A320s and one McDonnell Douglas Corp. MD-11 as part of a new flight schedule program that foresees shifting certain long-distance flights from Geneva to Zurich.
- **Eurotunnel**, the unprofitable operator of the Channel Tunnel linking Britain and France, said tourist traffic on board its shuttle service rose 31 percent in March, to a record 152,875 cars, from the previous month.
- **Fiat SpA** plans to invest $600 million in a factory in the Argentinian province of Córdoba, creating 5,000 jobs. The company predicted that the factory would have up to 7,000 workers when operating at full capacity in 1998.
- **Banco di Napoli SpA** said it was closing its medium-term credit institute, Isveimer, after it lost 607 billion lire ($388.4 million) in 1995. The Italian treasury will cover the loss as part of a 3.5 trillion-lire rescue plan to save Banco di Napoli from collapsing. *Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AP*

Rand's Slide Carries Inflation Risk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — The rand's plunge this year has been "excessive" and "will have an inflationary impact," Chris Stals, South Africa's central bank governor, said Thursday.

Since the beginning of the year, the rand has depreciated about 10 percent against a basket of currencies of South Africa's major trading partners, Mr. Stals said. The currency fell to a record low Thursday, with the dollar rising 4.102 rand from 4.090 rand Wednesday.

The most recent slide was sparked by concern that the naming of Trevor Manuel as finance minister would disrupt economic policy and reduce investment in South Africa.

Mr. Manuel said he planned to hold "far more frequent" meetings with Mr. Stals in addition to the regular monthly meetings between the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank. But both he and Mr. Stals emphasized the independence of the Reserve Bank in setting monetary policy.

Mr. Stals declined to comment on whether the rand's tumble would affect a possible change in interest rates this year. He said it could "influence" the pace at which exchange controls were relaxed.

He reiterated the central bank's policy not to fix the exchange rate, adding that policy was endorsed by the U.S. Treasury and the International Monetary Fund over the past two weeks.

Dealers said two big corporate orders for dollars contributed to the rand's slide this week. The first order was linked to Iscor Ltd.'s buying capital equipment for expansion at its Saldanha Bay Steel Project, they said.

The second was linked to Anglo American Corp.'s purchase of a 5.9 percent stake in Lonrho PLC. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Indus	5690.83	5697.49	5671.32	5690.83	+1.09
Trans	2192.06	2218.38	2184.34	2208.39	+22.43
Util	213.46	213.81	212.98	213.04	−0.77
Comp	1844.73	1852.59	1842.07	1848.77	+5.84

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4:00
Industrials	773.90	768.70	773.90	774.99
Transp.	512.51	506.74	509.53	511.21
Utilities	194.42	192.28	193.64	191.81
Finance	68.26	67.67	68.10	67.95
SP 500	655.89	651.81	655.88	655.86
SP 100	633.26	629.64	633.06	633.56

NYSE

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	352.51	351.43	351.84	+0.63
Industrials	447.86	445.59	446.61	+0.75
Transp.	325.89	323.90	324.93	+0.79
Utility	247.89	246.07	246.12	−1.76
Finance	296.87	296.07	296.07	−0.45

Nasdaq

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	1119.14	1114.96	1118.84	+2.99
Industrials	1042.51	1039.18	1042.51	+2.72
Banks	1063.02	1060.22	1062.06	+1.60
Insurance	1303.19	1297.33	1301.99	−0.20
Finance	1298.19	1295.92	1297.86	+0.39
Transp.	900.82	897.32	897.40	−0.79

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
577.55	574.31	577.10	+2.78

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	103.08	+0.07
10 Utilities	100.04	+0.18
10 Industrials	106.13	−0.03

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lucent n	420978	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BallyEnt	48855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CircCty	48642	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT&T	42729	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nokia s	34753	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BayNtwks s	34627	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RdeBair	35948	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PacTel	30163	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	29639	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FordM	28259	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EMC	27565	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GalVair	27517	56	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teradyn s	26610	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AetnaLf	25459	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	24992	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DSC	122205	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
EricTel s	113959	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intel s	90853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HyprSrs	88819	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iomega s	65673	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisco s	58672	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oracle	57840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US HlthC	47464	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vbsa2000	47397	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DecOne n	44376	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3Com s	42237	39	[illegible]	37	[illegible]
Informix s	41673	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HalMed n	40781	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exclte n	37706	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Starbcks s	35563	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Harken	25774	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	19128	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA n	13204	22	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
ChevSoft	13266	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	10222	42	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	9899	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Tim	6582	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IvaxCp	5607	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro	5345	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	5129	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1066	1052
Declined	1197	1280
Unchanged	827	821
Total issues	3090	3113
New Highs	141	120
New Lows	13	12

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	266
Declined	252	257
Unchanged	212	228
Total issues	746	751
New Highs	37	26
New Lows	3	4

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1119.14	1114.96	1118.10	+2.25
Industrials	1042.51	1039.18	1042.11	+2.32
Banks	1063.02	1060.22	1060.39	−0.86
Insurance	1306.88	1297.33	1306.88	+3.89
Finance	1298.19	1295.86	1295.86	−1.61
Transp.	900.82	895.71	896.18	−2.01

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	385.21	464.09
Amex	23.54	27.47
Nasdaq	460.92	529.75

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Hy & Zels	g	.30	4-16	4-23
Santa Monica Bk	-	.05	5-15	5-31
STOCK				
Bureau of Electronic	-	5%	4-30	-
Confed Fincl	-	10%	4-19	5-10
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
RCM Technologies 1 for 5 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
General Pub Utils	Q	.485	4-26	5-29
Merchants Bancorp	Q	.14	4-15	4-30
Pac Enterprises	Q	.36	4-19	5-15
REDUCED				
AIM Strategic Inco	M	.045	4-12	4-23
CORRECTION				
LCS Indust	x	.025	4-15	4-23
x- revised payable date.				
INITIAL				
Broadway Fincl	-	.05	4-15	4-30
REGULAR				
Alberta Energy	g	.40	6-7	6-28
Bickrck 1999 Trm	M	.0333	4-15	4-30
Bickrck 2001 Trm	M	.0075	4-15	4-30
Bickrk InsMunTrm	M	.052	4-15	4-30
Bickock NoAmGvt	M	.07	4-15	4-30
Carolina Fst Corp	Q	.07	4-15	5-1
Cascde NaturlGas	Q	.24	4-12	5-15
Colonial IntrmdInc	M	.08	4-15	5-1
Colonl IntrmktGrd	M	.05	4-15	5-1
Crescent RE Eq	Q	.55	4-17	5-1
Dean Foods	Q	.18	5-17	6-14
FreeptMcCoGldA	Q	.225	4-15	5-1
(also payable on class B.)				
Golden Enterprise	Q	.1175	4-15	4-24
Liz Claiborne	Q	.1125	5-6	6-3
Nova Scotia Pwr	g	.20	5-1	5-15
Nv PremIncoMun	M	.0795	4-15	5-1
Nuv QualIncoMun	M	.0855	4-15	5-1
Nuv Sel Matur	M	.054	4-15	5-1
Nuv SelTxFr	M	.0765	4-15	5-1
Nuv SelTxFr 2	M	.0756	4-15	5-1
Nuv SelTxFr 3	M	.07	4-15	5-1
PNC Bank Corp	Q	.35	4-15	4-24
Qst FrVlueDIPwp	M	.10	4-15	4-30
Shell Transp ADR	b	2.356	4-11	5-29
Tmpleton GlbInco	M	.05	4-16	4-30
Texarkana Fst Fin	Q	.1125	4-10	4-24
VanKam AC Inc Tr	M	.053	4-12	4-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

April 4, 1996

High Low Close Chge Opint

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	4.28¾	4.20	4.27½	+0.03¼	156,030
Jul 96	4.17½	4.08½	4.16	+0.03½	144,517
Sep 96	3.65¾	3.54¾	3.65	+0.08½	45,143
Dec 96	3.35½	3.27	3.35	+0.06¼	106,722
Mar 97	3.39¾	3.32	3.39½	+0.05½	9,339

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 114,579
Wed's open int 468,328 up 1056

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	244.40	239.90	242.90	+2.20	33,295
Jul 96	248.20	243.60	246.70	+2.50	34,932
Aug 96	248.50	243.80	246.70	+2.10	6,721
Sep 96	246.30	242.00	245.00	+2.30	4,457
Oct 96	243.50	238.80	242.20	+2.90	2,931
Dec 96	243.70	238.80	242.00	+2.50	12,144

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 22,377
Wed's open int 95,354 up 1363

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	25.83	25.56	25.63	−0.13	31,462
Jul 96	26.21	25.93	25.98	−0.15	36,624
Aug 96	26.73	26.13	26.21	−0.10	7,047
Sep 96	26.55	26.33	26.40	−0.08	3,888
Oct 96	26.70	26.43	26.48	−0.12	2,279
Dec 96	27.05	26.75	26.80	−0.15	12,184

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 17,118
Wed's open int 94,152 off 942

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	7.69¾	7.59	7.65¾	+0.01	58,511
Jul 96	7.80	7.68	7.75	+0.01½	65,808
Aug 96	7.80½	7.69	7.75½	+0.00½	8,059
Sep 96	7.70	7.60½	7.64	+0.02	4,361
Nov 96	7.66½	7.55½	7.61	+0.02½	60,694

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 72,459
Wed's open int 204,895 up 1655

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	7.64¾	4.25½	5.23		19,974
Jul 96	4.92	4.83¼	4.88½	+0.00¾	52,995
Sep 96	4.92½	4.83¼	4.90	+0.00¾	12,234
Dec 96	5.02	4.94	5.02	+0.03	9,924

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 30,721
Wed's open int 96,439 up 5005

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	64.20	63.30	63.77	−0.03	18,635
Jun 96	63.75	62.75	63.47	+0.37	33,448
Aug 96	63.65	62.75	63.30	−0.35	19,713
Oct 96	64.52	63.90	64.20	+0.18	10,813
Dec 96	63.45	63.00	63.17	−0.03	9,758
Feb 97	63.65	63.20	63.25	−0.10	4,239

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 13,957
Wed's open int 97,060 off 716

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	55.65	55.20	55.32	+0.02	2,847
May 96	56.75	56.05	56.35	+0.08	6,943
Aug 96	58.45	57.85	57.90	−0.05	8,037
Sep 96	58.55	58.15	58.20	−0.20	1,539
Oct 96	58.92	58.35	58.40	−0.37	2,027
Nov 96	59.75	59.45	59.60	−0.20	992

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 5,047
Wed's open int 22,757 up 670

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	52.77	51.35	52.57	+0.82	6,451
Jun 96	57.15	55.95	56.90	+0.65	18,898
Jul 96	55.47	54.55	55.22	+0.47	6,235
Aug 96	52.30	51.50	51.97		5,925
Oct 96	48.50	47.85	48.35	+0.23	3,590
Dec 96	49.50	48.80	49.50	+0.38	2,425

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 11,655
Wed's open int 43,822 up 1352

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	74.97	73.12	74.40	+0.03	6,266
Jul 96	73.77	72.10	73.57	+0.32	3,437
Aug 96	70.97	69.25	70.57	+0.37	1,160
Feb 97	68.75	67.60	67.95	−0.32	257
Mar 97	68.30	68.30	68.30	+0.30	4
May 98			69.60		1

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 5,026
Wed's open int 11,125 up 391

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	1362	1317	1343	−7	20,424
Jul 96	1375	1330	1355	−2	21,279
Sep 96	1390	1350	1366	−7	13,786
Dec 96	1403	1370	1383	−10	15,511
Mar 97	1415	1385	1388	−20	10,581

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 19,054
Wed's open int 95,566 up 1170

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	117.20	113.60	115.25	−0.10	16,167
Jul 96	116.50	113.45	115.10	+0.05	8,146
Sep 96	116.10	113.00	114.70	+0.20	4,248
Dec 96	115.00	112.60	114.20	+0.40	2,037

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 5,952
Wed's open int 31,241 up 193

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	11.98	11.70	11.89	+0.12	43,614
Jul 96	11.89	10.95	11.06	+0.07	43,874
Oct 96	10.77	10.63	10.74	+0.06	29,093
Mar 97	10.47	10.35	10.44	+0.07	18,875

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 21,436
Wed's open int 143,287 up 659

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	130.10	127.60	129.85	+1.65	13,309
Jul 96	128.70	127.00	128.55	+1.35	4,668
Sep 96	127.00	126.20	127.00	+0.90	2,631
Nov 96	123.50	123.50	123.50	+0.55	793

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 1,550
Wed's open int

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	394.50	393.30	393.50	−0.80	1,342
Jun 96	397.20	395.70	396.30	−0.50	108,862
Aug 96	399.60	398.00	398.70	−0.40	28,478
Oct 96	401.50	401.00	401.40	−0.10	5,342
Dec 96	404.20	403.00	403.30	−0.60	22,264

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 40,974
Wed's open int 197,379 up 7994

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	113.50	113.20	113.30	+0.45	2,474
May 96	113.53	112.65	113.35	+0.70	19,363
Jun 96	112.60	112.60	112.85	−0.80	957
Jul 96	112.45	111.90	112.25	+0.60	6,473
Aug 96	113.35	113.35	111.65	+0.50	522
Sep 96	111.30	111.00	111.05	+0.30	3,476
Oct 96			110.45	+0.30	458
Nov 96			109.85	−0.20	317
Dec 96	109.60	109.50	109.25	+0.25	5,586

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 7,298
Wed's open int 42,735 off 372

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	555.0	542.5	543.0	−9.2	55,331
Jul 96	559.0	547.0	547.5	−9.6	18,272
Sep 96	564.0	552.0	553.0	−8.7	11,427
Dec 96	572.0	560.0	560.0	−9.8	7,689
Mar 97	574.0	574.0	574.0	−1.9	3,165
Dec 97	595.5	595.5	595.5	−2.4	1,266

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 31,784
Wed's open int 99,734 up 1898

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	410.00	407.50	407.50	−1.90	570
Jul 96	410.50	408.10	409.50	−0.10	19,516
Oct 96	413.50	413.00	413.00	−0.40	3,140

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,223
Wed's open int 24,948 off 460

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1605.00	1606.00	1601.00	1602.00
Forward	1637.00	1638.00	1634.00	1635.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2488.00	2490.00	2478½	2480½
Forward	2479½	2480.00	2470.00	2471.00
Lead				
Spot	825.00	827.00	799.00	801.00
Forward	800.00	801.00	785.00	786.00
Nickel				
Spot	8040.00	8050.00	7975.00	7985.00
Forward	8130.00	8135.00	8065.00	8070.00
Tin				
Spot	6395.00	6405.00	6350.00	6360.00
Forward	6430.00	6440.00	6385.00	6390.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1056½	1057½	1043.00	1044.00
Forward	1080.00	1081.00	1066½	1067.00

High Low Close Chge Opint

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	95.06	95.04	95.04	−0.02	9,872
Sep 96	94.92	94.88	94.88	−0.03	3,500

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 207
Wed's open int 13,603 up 97

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	107-05	106-25	106-27	— 09	184,734
Sep 96	106-23	106-19	106-22	— 08	8,285

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 28,584
Wed's open int 193,019 up 306

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	109-09	108-25	108-29	— 10	262,722
Sep 96	109-00	108-23	108-29	— 05	18,331

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 71,994
Wed's open int 287,093 up 934

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	112-05	111-17	111-22	— 13	345,887
Sep 96	111-19	111-02	111-06	— 15	20,662
Dec 96	110-25	110-18	110-20	— 14	3,854
Mar 97	110-11	110-05	110-11	— 09	935

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 191,146
Wed's open int 371,397 off 91

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	105-30	105-15	105-27	+ 0-09	120,284
Sep96	N.T.	N.T.	104-24	+ 0-09	165

Est. sales: 18,601. Prev. sales: 35,219
Prev. open int.: 120,449 off 641

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	96.77	96.56	96.65	− 0.07	220,496
Sep96	95.85	95.76	95.79	− 0.07	5,291

Est. sales: 50,610. Prev. sales: 121,195
Prev. open int.: 225,787 off 1,748

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	121.94	121.82	121.84	− 0.26	137,963
Sep 96	120.68	120.58	120.56	− 0.28	4,580
Dec 96	119.40	119.40	119.30	− 0.28	664
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	120.02	− 0.26	153

Est. volume: 105,061. Open int.: 143,360 up 3,137.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	109.69	109.80	109.69	+ 0.54	43,284
Sep96	N.T.	N.T.	109.14	+ 0.54	258

Est. sales: 26,380. Prev. sales: 30,053
Prev. open int.: 43,542 up 4,258

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	94.560	94.540	94.540	−20	23,728
May 96	94.560	94.550	94.560	+10	6,085
Jun 96	94.580	94.560	94.560	−20	414,974
Sep 96	94.460	94.410	94.420	−40	345,959
Dec 96	94.280	94.210	94.220	−50	320,418
Mar 97	94.080	94.010	94.030	−70	218,914
Jun 97	93.940	93.860	93.870	−70	187,431
Mar 00	93.140	93.230	93.100	−840	525

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 273,961
Wed's open int 2,404,532 up 4012

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	1.5290	1.5208	1.5264	+38	49,252
Sep 96	1.5280	1.5224	1.5224	−2	38

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 8,275
Wed's open int 49,326 off 645

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	.7377	.7365	.7372	−1	41,116
Sep 96	.7376	.7368	.7373	−2	1,336
Dec 96	.7377	.7370	.7374	−2	1,495

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,582
Wed's open int 44,546 off 471

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	.6790	.6771	.6782	+2	53,251

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 14,078
Wed's open int 55,592 up 1973

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	.009451	.009425	.009434	−19	75,316
Sep 96	.009560	.009540	.009540	−27	1,727

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 29,429
Wed's open int 78,243 up 399

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	.8450	.8404	.8448	+14	29,057
Sep 96	.8524	.8480	.8514	+12	608

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 9,101
Wed's open int 30,172 up 413

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	93.96	93.94	93.96	+ 0.01	78,532
Sep96	93.78	93.75	93.76	− 0.01	58,488
Dec96	93.41	93.38	93.40	− 0.01	55,356
Mar97	92.97	92.94	92.96	− 0.01	37,521
Jun97	92.61	92.58	92.61	− 0.01	31,006
Sep97	92.33	92.30	92.33	Unch.	25,252
Dec97	92.14	92.11	92.14	+ 0.01	15,884
Mar98	92.02	91.99	92.02	+ 0.01	10,937
Jun98	91.93	91.89	91.91	Unch.	7,977
Sep98	91.82	91.80	91.81	Unch.	6,757
Dec98	91.73	91.71	91.72	Unch.	8,230
Mar99	91.65	91.64	91.64	Unch.	1,522

Est. sales: 20,050. Prev. sales: 27,864
Prev. open int.: 337,432 up 199

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	96.80	96.78	96.78	Unch.	221,529
Sep96	96.72	96.69	96.70	Unch.	221,490
Dec96	96.44	96.42	96.44	+ 0.01	183,202
Mar97	96.12	96.09	96.11	Unch.	109,626
Jun97	95.77	95.72	95.75	Unch.	93,887
Sep97	95.40	95.36	95.39	Unch.	78,283
Dec97	95.05	95.01	95.04	+ 0.01	51,119
Mar98	94.75	94.71	94.73	Unch.	24,865
Jun98	94.43	94.43	94.46	Unch.	19,592
Sep98	94.17	94.16	94.17	− 0.02	14,455
Dec98	93.91	93.90	93.92	Unch.	12,780
Mar99	93.63	93.62	93.64	Unch.	2,443

Est. sales: 52,882. Prev. sales: 83,798
Prev. open int.: 1,033,574 off 1,641

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	95.75	95.72	95.73	+0.00	59,473
Sep 96	95.70	95.68	95.70	+0.01	51,237
Dec 96	95.55	95.51	95.53	+0.00	24,961
Mar 97	95.32	95.27	95.29	−0.01	16,514
Jun 97	95.05	95.02	95.04	+0.00	11,272
Sep 97	94.81	94.79	94.79	−0.03	6,827
Dec 97	94.58	94.56	94.56	−0.03	6,269
Mar 98	94.40	94.36	94.36	−0.03	4,086
Jun 98	94.21	94.20	94.20	−0.01	2,038
Sep 98	94.03	94.03	94.02	−0.01	1,698
Dec 98	93.84	93.81	93.84	+0.03	1,754
Mar 99	93.62	93.60	93.60	−0.02	485

Est. volume: 32,514. Open int.: 186,614 up 1,533.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	90.69	90.48	90.60	+ 0.19	38,738
Sep96	91.11	90.98	91.10	+ 0.15	21,122
Dec96	91.15	90.96	91.14	+ 0.16	15,413
Mar97	91.07	90.92	91.07	+ 0.15	7,589
Jun97	90.87	90.81	90.93	+ 0.14	3,948
Sep97	90.76	90.74	90.79	+ 0.13	1,760

Est. sales: 16,185. Prev. sales: 15,884
Prev. open int.: 88,570 off 656

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	88.40	86.10	87.70	+1.90	18,548
Jul 96	89.89	87.25	88.80	+1.84	13,698
Oct 96	84.00	82.60	83.80	−0.55	2,714
Dec 96	80.35	80.08	80.55	+0.38	10,707
Mar 97	81.00	80.80	81.00	+0.30	2,349
May 97	81.25	81.25	81.25	+0.06	1,002

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 12,000
Wed's open int

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	59.80	58.00	59.80	+1.58	25,515
Jun 96	54.55	53.65	54.50	+0.68	15,795
Jul 96	52.85	52.40	52.65	+0.23	12,804
Aug 96	52.60	52.30	52.40	+0.13	9,190
Sep 96	52.90	52.80	52.90	−0.23	4,784
Oct 96	53.45	53.25	53.25	+0.08	3,179
Nov 96	54.00	53.85	54.00	+0.33	4,321
Dec 96	54.50	54.35	54.40	+0.23	11,129
Jan 97	54.55	54.45	54.55	+0.28	4,090
Feb 97	53.70	53.40	53.70	+0.18	1,026

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 23,004
Wed's open int 94,168 off 1204

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	22.72	22.12	22.69	+0.42	86,083
Jun 96	20.90	20.46	20.89	−0.29	92,004
Jul 96	19.81	19.57	19.80	+0.15	50,837
Aug 96	19.13	19.00	19.12	−0.04	32,808
Sep 96	18.78	18.70	18.78	+0.04	28,880
Oct 96	18.59	18.51	18.57	+0.01	15,289
Nov 96	18.44	18.38	18.43		15,985
Dec 96	18.33	18.25	18.33	+0.03	33,146
Jan 97	18.24	18.16	18.22		20,957
Feb 97	18.17	18.15	18.17	+0.03	9,664
Mar 97	18.09	18.06	18.09	+0.03	8,012
Apr 97	18.01	18.00	18.01	+0.03	4,962
Jun 97	17.86	17.80	17.85	+0.02	13,353

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 101,927
Wed's open int 450,261 up 2932

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	2.380	2.300	2.340	+36	33,473
Jun 96	2.290	2.245	2.270	+37	20,353
Jul 96	2.255	2.220	2.225	+25	19,516
Aug 96	2.210	2.185	2.197	+21	15,299
Sep 96	2.165	2.140	2.155	+21	12,772
Oct 96	2.150	2.120	2.145	+28	10,349
Nov 96	2.195	2.180	2.195	+17	6,730
Dec 96	2.315	2.300	2.310	+10	10,524
Jan 97	2.340	2.330	2.340	+11	4,498
Feb 97	2.265	2.255	2.260	+1	3,590
Mar 97	2.145	2.110	2.125	−7	2,954

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 23,593
Wed's open int 156,515 up 837

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	69.20	67.30	68.95	+1.26	29,273
Jun 96	66.65	65.35	66.45	+0.93	16,108
Jul 96	63.70	63.00	63.45	+0.53	11,022
Aug 96	60.50	60.00	60.30	+0.38	5,606
Sep 96	58.00	57.75	57.85	+0.38	2,203
Oct 96	54.80	54.80	54.80	−0.47	721

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 30,234
Wed's open int 67,649 up 275

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	194.50	190.00	191.50	Unch.	8,907
May 96	177.25	175.00	177.00	+1.00	14,152
Jun 96	168.75	167.50	168.75	+0.75	10,499
July 96	164.00	163.00	163.75	+0.25	5,786
Aug 96	161.50	160.75	161.75	+0.25	5,257
Sep 96	161.00	161.00	161.50	+0.50	1,835
Oct 96	162.25	162.25	162.50	+0.50	954
Nov 96	N.T.	N.T.	163.00	+0.50	879
Dec 96	162.75	162.75	163.00	Unch.	6,279

Est. sales:10,873. Open int.: 55,107 off 1,177

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 96	20.28	19.83	20.25	+0.27	61,768
June 96	19.00	18.68	18.95	+0.17	56,155
July 96	18.16	17.96	18.13	+0.08	45,736
Aug 96	17.65	17.51	17.62	+0.03	18,816
Sep 96	17.42	17.29	17.36	+0.02	12,472
Oct 96	17.23	17.09	17.18	+0.02	5,734
Nov 96	N.T.	N.T.	17.02	Unch.	3,683
Dec 96	16.95	16.87	16.90	Unch.	11,066
Jan 97	16.85	16.66	16.79	Unch.	9,866
Feb 97	14.73	16.73	16.70	Unch.	4,412
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.62	−0.01	612

Est. sales:24,989. Open int.:230,720 off 2,342

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	660.50	658.30	659.30	+0.20	169,982
Sep 96	666.05	664.20	665.65	+0.90	4,630

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 43,212
Wed's open int 177,435 off 2545

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 96	2082.0	2063.0	2079.0	+13.00	33,672
May 96	2069.0	2056.5	2069.0	+12.50	3,299
Jun 96	2052.5	2037.0	2050.0	+13.00	21,279
Sep 96	2064.5	2061.0	2062.5	+12.50	9,072
Mar 97	2010.5	2102.0	2106.0	+13.00	2,865
Sep 97	2100.0	2100.0	2100.0	+13.00	2,485
Mar 98	2155.0	2154.5	2155.0	+15.50	200

Est. volume: 12,702. Open int.: 72,872 off 26.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,524.20	1,517.60
Reuters	2,108.70	2,108.30
D.J. Futures	151.09	150.06
CRB	254.67	253.47

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Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
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Continued on Page 17

Imported Car Sales Hit Record in Japan

More Choice, Lower Prices Fuel Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sales of imported automobiles in Japan rose 13.8 percent in March from a year ago, to a record 51,342 vehicles, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said Thursday.

"The penetration of imported cars is clearly a broad trend, not a fad," said Takaki Nakanishi, an auto analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., who estimated 450,000 imported cars would be sold in Japan this year, a 16 percent increase over last year.

In March, imported vehicles had a 6.9 percent share of Japan's new-car market, up from the average 6.1 percent in 1994. Imported car sales have risen year-over-year for 29 months.

As in previous months, the rise was led by German vehicles and Japanese automobiles made at plants in the United States. More than a quarter of those imported cars — or 13,580 — were made at Japanese factories overseas.

In the year to March 31, Japan's imported vehicle sales rose 20.9 percent from 1994-95, to 402,608, marking three consecutive years of record sales.

Sales of imported trucks fell 26.8 percent in the month, to 2,124.

U.S.-made vehicles still account for the largest imported market share in Japan, with 38 percent share in the year to March 31. Sweden follows, with 24.5 percent, and Germany is third, with 23.3 percent.

The Big Three American automakers — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — together sold 13,525 vehicles in Japan in March, up 32.0 percent from a year ago. GM's sales included those of its German unit, Adam Opel AG.

Of the German companies, Volkswagen AG led sales in March, with 6,231 units, a 28.4 percent increase from March 1995. Mercedes-Benz AG sold 4,651 cars, a 21.1 percent increase, while Bayerische Motoren Werke AG sold 4,299 cars, a 10.5 percent drop.

Volvo AB of Sweden sold 2,607 cars, up 15.6 percent.

For years, Japanese consumers considered imported cars luxury items. But with a greater variety of compact, lower-priced models, that is changing, partly because the strong yen has made imports less expensive, analysts said.

"Competition with Japan's regular, nonluxury cars has begun, so the range of choice for Japanese consumers has expanded," Mr. Nakanishi said, citing Ford's Taurus station wagon and Chrysler's Neon.

Reduced costs for replacement parts and maintenance also is fueling sales, said Tsunemi Tachibana, an analyst at Nikko Research.

Also on Thursday, Honda Motor Co. said it would begin selling its CR-V sport utility vehicle in the United States in December.

The four-door CR-V is expected to sell for less than $20,000, said Richard Colliver, vice president of sales for American Honda Motor Co. That price will include a four-cylinder, four-wheel-drive CR-V with automatic transmission, air conditioning, dual air bags, stereo system, power door locks, windows and mirrors and a fold-out picnic table.

"Our research shows that people are looking for an alternative to that $30,000 vehicle," Mr. Colliver said.

The CR-V, unveiled in October, has been a hit in Japan. Honda sold 15,132 of the vehicles in March, helping the company's total sales rise to a record 88,202 units in the month.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

China Upbeat On Toyota's Engine Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Toyota Motor Corp.'s planned joint venture to make car engines in China might be approved by the end of June, a Chinese official said Thursday.

Toyota's venture with Tianjin Automotive Industry Co. already was approved by the State Planning Commission, said Wang Jing, an official in charge of automotive joint ventures in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Toyota would not disclose details of the venture, but the Nihon Keizai newspaper said Japan's largest automaker planned to launch production of 1,300-cubic centimeter engines by the end of the year, with annual output reaching 100,000 engines.

The engines would be installed mostly in the Charade subcompact car produced by Tianjin in a deal with Daihatsu Motor Co., a Toyota affiliate. Toyota has said the company's contribution to the venture would be about $100 million.

The venture would be the first large project in the Chinese car market involving a Japanese automaker, although European and American companies have been setting up ventures in China for years.

The belated arrival of Japan is partially because of a lack of enthusiasm among Chinese officials after Japan snubbed China's offer for a carmaking joint venture in the 1980s, an industry analyst said.

While Japanese car exports to China rose dramatically in the 1980s, Japanese automakers were reluctant to establish ventures in what they saw as an unpredictable market, the analyst said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Asia Has Taste for Sweet Oil

Bloomberg Business News

Asia's surging appetite for oil has triggered a wave of environmental regulation that has left the region's refineries unable to meet demand for clean fuels.

Governments across the continent are moving rapidly to slash the content of sulfur and other pollutants in fuels that choke crowded capitals such as Jakarta and Bangkok. The new rules are a blow to Asian refiners, who have just weathered their worst year since 1980 as tough competition and oversupply crimped profit margins.

Rather than shelling out hundreds of millions of dollars to upgrade plants right away, many refiners are turning to distant supplies of sweet, or low-sulfur, crude oil from Western Africa as a quick fix to meet demand for clean products.

"Refiners will always lag behind requirements until there is a clear economic incentive to fully meet demand," said Widhyawan Prawiraatmadja, a visiting fellow with the East-West Center, a Hawaii-based research institute.

Regional demand for clean fuel is forcing refiners to look far afield for steady supplies of sweet, or low-sulfer, crude oil.

Just five years ago, most of Asia consumed low-quality diesel and fuel oil. But the region's rapid industrialization is stoking demand for higher-quality transport fuels, such as jet fuel, gasoline, and higher-quality diesel fuels.

This shift, along with a wave of new regulations that require the sale of clean fuels in countries such as South Korea and Thailand, has not slipped by refiners unnoticed. But even with major capacity additions now under way, Asia's refining base is unlikely to have the sophistication required to meet demand until the end of the decade.

Asia-Pacific refining capacity has grown to 16.6 million barrels a day in 1995 from 13.7 million barrels in 1990, according to Asia Pacific Energy Consultants, a Kuala Lumpur-based firm. Refinery upgrades and additions of desulfurization units — which are needed to meet demand for high-quality transport fuels — is lagging much further behind.

For refiners, the costs to remove pollutants such as sulfur increases exponentially as standards get stricter. That leaves oil companies reluctant to shell out money for improvements until they know if the new products will be profitable. Clean fuels command high prices and fat profit margins, but that does not always offset the added expense. Adding desulfurization capacity — the easiest way clean transportation fuels — can set a company back more than a $100 million for a 120,000 barrel-a-day refinery.

"In the first two or three phases of environmental improvements, refiners have a great deal of flexibility in meeting new product specifications," said Alan Troner, a consultant with Asia Pacific Energy. "However, once you move beyond a certain point, each successive improvement in the quality is increasingly difficult and expensive to meet."

Given that, it is not surprising that capacity has lagged demand, with just 1.1 million barrels a day of desulfurization capacity installed in Asia, almost all in Japan and Korea.

The combination of rising demand, insufficient capacity and tightening regulations is forcing many refiners to sweeten the slate of crude oils they refine. By processing these low-sulfur crude oils in existing refineries, they can make the high-quality products to meet demand without the large investments in new equipment.

But the problem with this approach is that supplies of sweet crude oil are commanding high premiums and are hard to find in large quantities. With only limited amounts of new Asian supplies of sweet crude oil coming on stream in Australia and China, the only outlet capable of meeting Asia's rising appetite for low-sulfur crudes is Western Africa.

"On a worldwide basis, there is clearly an excess of sweet crude oil," said Paul Horsnell of Oxford Energy Institute in Britain. "In Asia, however, that is simply not the case."

Asian refiners took delivery of more than 900,000 barrels a day of African crude in March, the biggest one-month flow between the regions in about five years.

Those flows are expected to average about 350,000 barrels a day this year and jump another 100,000 barrels a day over the next few years, according to the East-West Center.

It is difficult to say how this shift will affect oil prices on a global basis, although it is almost certain to lift premiums for exporters of Asian sweet crude, such as Malaysia and Australia, analysts said.

The jump in demand also will help mop up growing supplies of sweet crude that have inundated Western markets after the start-up of new production in the North Sea.

Without a new regional source of sweet crude, Asia's refiners will probably reach farther afield to meet the region's demand for oil.

Korea Construction Firms on Rise

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — South Korea's construction orders from overseas during the first quarter of this year rose almost fourfold from a year earlier, to $2.9 billion, with most of the business coming from Southeast Asia, the government said on Thursday.

The increase in orders signals the industry's recovery from a series of deadly construction accidents on projects at home in the last two years, analysts said.

Government officials and analysts projected the total orders for this year from foreign countries would set a record, citing demand from Southeast Asia and the growing international reputation of South Korean contractors.

"For the first time in 13 years, overseas construction orders are expected to exceed $10 billion this year," said Chung Hae Suk, an official at the Construction and Transportation Ministry. "South Korea can move up to sixth from seventh in the list of world construction powers."

By company, Daewoo Corp., a unit of the Daewoo Business Group, ranked first during the first quarter with $1.6 billion worth of orders, followed by Dong Ah Construction Industries Co.'s $513 million and Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co.'s $429 million.

The main reason for Daewoo's lead was the receipt of an order to construct two 500-megawatt coal-fired thermal power plants in India worth $1.4 billion.

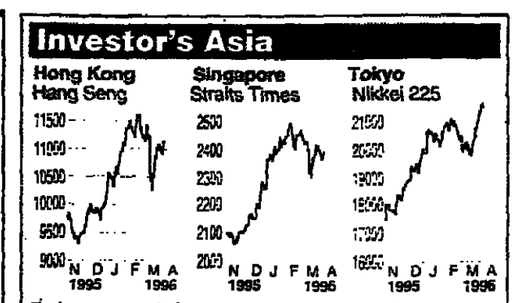
Power and industrial plants topped the list with $1.6 billion worth of orders, or 55 percent of the total.

Largely because of contracts they won in the Middle East, South Korean contractors ranked second in the world in the early 1980s, with $10 billion worth of contracts. By 1988, that figure fell to $1.6 billion, as demand in that region shrank.

Even with the series of fatal accidents involving domestic construction projects in recent years, the reputation of the major South Korean companies overseas as reliable contractors also helped raise orders, analysts said.

A Seoul bridge fell in 1994, a subway construction site blew up last April and a department store collapsed last June, killing hundreds of people.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	11,139.90	-
Singapore	Straits Times	2,396.48	2,381.10	+0.65
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,222.50	2,233.50	-0.49
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,471.28	21,464.73	+0.03
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,156.09	1,155.66	+0.04
Bangkok	SET	1,339.50	1,342.50	-0.67
Seoul	Composite Index	881.50	884.75	-0.37
Taipei	Stock Market Index	Closed	Closed	-
Manila	PSE	Closed	2,962.79	-
Jakarta	Composite Index	606.09	595.06	+1.69
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,132.90	2,133.67	-0.04
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,410.28	3,407.47	+0.08

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Asahi Breweries Ltd.** will spend 72 billion yen ($668.8 million) and **Sapporo Breweries Ltd.** will spend 27 billion yen as each of the Japanese brewers builds a domestic plant this year to meet an expected rise in demand.
- **Seiko Corp.** has sold for $700,000 to **Fossil Inc.** an 81 percent stake in **Fossil Japan**, the distributor of the U.S. watchmaker's products.
- **Telecom Corp. of New Zealand** has abandoned its plan to buy 25 percent of the pay television operator **Sky Network Television Ltd.**
- **Rothbury Wines Ltd.** has rejected a takeover bid by **BRL Hardy Ltd.**, Australia's second-largest winemaker, at 43 Australian cents (33.6 U.S. cents) per share — or 7 cents below the previous trading price.
- **Seven Network Ltd.** of Australia said first-quarter profit had exceeded expectations as sales outpaced those for the like quarter of 1995.
- **An Australian Federal Court** in Sydney has ordered a unit of **Mobil Corp.** to stop sending takeover offer documents to shareholders of **Ampolex Ltd.** The target company, an oil explorer and producer, complained that Mobil did not say how much it would pay for Ampolex's convertible notes.
- **DHL Worldwide Express** is investing nearly 50 million Singapore dollars ($35.6 million) this year in Southeast Asia. The express freight company is expanding its Singapore operations, developing a new hub in Manila and establishing facilities in Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.
- **Aitken, Spence & Co.** sold 1.55 million 10-rupee ordinary shares at a premium to two U.S. investment funds in a private placement, netting the Sri Lankan company 291.4 million rupees ($5.4 million).
- **Siemens AG** said that it was close to landing a contract to build Shanghai's second subway line and that it wanted to build a bullet train rail link between the city and Beijing.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Does BOJ Need More Freedom?

Japan Weighs Reform

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's ruling politicians, riding a wave of criticism directed at the nation's Finance Ministry, are considering reforms that would increase the Bank of Japan's independence from ministry bureaucrats.

Economists say changes to a legal framework that dates back to World War II are overdue and in line with moves in other countries to increase central-bank autonomy.

But they also warn that care should be taken not to rush to embrace reforms that might substitute increasedpolitical interference for reduced bureaucratic pressure.

"Making the central bank independent from MOF would not mean making them independent from other pressures, which could be equally or even more undesirable," said Ron Bevacqua at Merrill Lynch Japan.

The three parties in the ruling coalition have been discussing proposals for reforming the Finance Ministry, under fire for its alleged mishandling of the nation's banking system, the Daiwa Bank bond loss debacle last year and a series of scandals involving ministry officials.

Among the possible reforms are revisions of the Bank of Japan Law to increase the central bank's autonomy, a measure long advocated by Japan's central bank governors.

But Tadashi Ogawa, the vice finance minister, expressed reluctance Thursday toward any revision of the law. He said changing the central bank charter was a fundamental matter for the financial system and, "we should cope with this matter extremely cautiously."

Analysts said Japan's monetary policy rests more in the hands of the Finance Ministry than that of most countries, with the exception of Britain.

"The reality is that all important BOJ decisions involve discussion and negotiation with MOF from what is constitutionally a relatively subservient position," a study by Lehman Brothers Inc. said.

Critics say the central bank's lack of autonomy has contributed to monetary policy mistakes at least twice.

In 1972, during the tenure of the powerful populist prime minister Kakuei Tanaka, politicians forced the Bank of Japan to cut interest rates, allowing a burst of inflation rather than accepting the politically unattractive option of revaluing the yen, then at a fixed exchange rate.

More recently, many analysts say pressure from politicians and the Finance Ministry was one reason why the central bank kept interest rates so low for so long in the late 1980s, even after the economy was clearly recovering from the shock of the yen's advance against the dollar.

"Although the inflation of this period was largely confined to asset prices, the dislocation and division caused was catastrophic," the Lehman Brothers study said. "Indeed, it is clear that eight years on from the episode, Japan's population is still paying a huge price for the interference of outsiders in monetary policy formulation."

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

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NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	40	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	39	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS	55,000	53	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	43	1,000
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CIS	$ US	750	50	225
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Thursday's 4 p.m.

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The Associated Press.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

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NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
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O-P-Q-R · S-T-U · V-W-X-Y-Z

WORLD ROUNDUP

Ski Woes for Japan

OLYMPICS The International Ski Federation said it will consider moving the 1998 Winter Olympic downhills out of Japan. Inspections and test events staged on the projected course have proved that the layout is too short and does not meet minimum standards, the federation said. *(Reuters)*

2 More Want to Select

CRICKET The lineup of former players hoping for a job as England's cricket selector has stretched to nine with two former internationals, Geoff Miller and Chris Cowdrey, becoming candidates. *(Reuters)*

Judge Says Back Can Act

FOOTBALL A judge in Chicago ruled that the Northwestern University star Darnell Autry can take an unpaid movie part this summer over the objections of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The running back and theater student has been offered a part in a supernatural thriller called "The 18th Angel," to be filmed in Italy. The NCAA was considering an appeal. Its rules bar athletes from appearing in commercial films and said Autry could still be punished. *(WP)*

Manhattan Bombers?

BASEBALL Rudolph Giuliani, the mayor of New York, proposed building a new stadium for the Yankees on the West Side of Manhattan. However, George Steinbrenner, the team's owner, still refused to rule out a move to New Jersey. *(NYT)*

Enrique Marcarian/Reuters

Diego Maradona juggling a soccer ball after boxing three rounds against Santos Laciar, a former world champion.

Jerry Lampen/Reuters

Henk Fräser of Feyenoord, right, battling Rapid Vienna defender Peter Schöttel for the ball.

Paris One-Ups Deportivo; Vienna and Feyenoord Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Youri Djorkaeff sent a blistering shot into the Deportivo de La Coruña goal in the game's final minute Thursday to give Paris Saint-Germain a 1-0 victory in the first leg of the Cup Winners' Cup semifinal in La Coruña, Spain.

Paris Saint-Germain scored as a tired Deportivo defense left Djorkaeff, the French international reserve, unguarded at the top of their penalty area.

Djorkaeff promptly drilled the ball into the right side of the Deportivo net, silencing a packed crowd in Riazor Stadium on the Galician coast.

The second leg of the semifinal is scheduled for April 18 in Paris.

Throughout the game, a more aggressive Deportivo club often threatened but couldn't get by a tight PSG defense.

Deportivo missed an excellent scoring opportunity in the 85th minute when a sharp direct kick by the striker Fran Javier González bounced off the hand of Saint-Germain's goalkeeper, Bernard Lama. But Deportivo's Aitor Begiristain badly overkicked the rebound, sending the ball high above the PSG goal.

PSG, which defeated the Italian club Parma to reach the semifinals, nearly scored in the 23d minute of the second half when a hard-hit header by Julio César Dely Valdes was stopped by the outstretched arm of Deportivo's goalie, Francisco Liano.

Deportivo, which has never reached the finals of a European cup competition, defeated a fellow Spanish club, Real Zaragoza, to reach the semifinals.

After finishing last season in second place in the Spanish league, Deportivo has labored through the current campaign with 10 defeats in 34 games.

Rapid Vienna 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1 Carsten Jancker gave Rapid Vienna a good chance of reaching the European Cup Winners' Cup final when he scored the equalizer Thursday in a 1-1 tie against Feyenoord Rotterdam in the first leg of their semifinal.

Jancker, who scored twice against Dynamo Moscow in the quarterfinals, caught Feyenoord's international goalkeeper, Ed de Goey, on the wrong foot as he headed home from close range in the 67th minute.

Feyenoord, by far the stronger team, had gone in front 14 minutes earlier when Ronald Koeman scored on a penalty shot after striker Henk Vos was fouled.

ENGLAND Stan Collymore got a winning goal during injury time as third-place Liverpool beat second-place Newcastle in the Premier League, 4-3, at Anfield in Liverpool.

Newcastle, which in late December was 12 points ahead, trails Manchester United by three points.

Robbie Fowler and Collymore scored twice for Liverpool, Fowler scoring his first after less than two minutes.

Newcastle replied through Les Ferdinand, David Ginola and Faustino Asprilla and was leading, 3-2, until Collymore's first goal in the 68th minute.

SOUTH AMERICA The Argentine giant River Plate tied, 0-0, Wednesday with their compatriots San Lorenzo to make sure of a place in the second round of the Libertadores Cup. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

A Matter of Pride for Palestinian Runner

Carrying Flag at Olympics Is Glory Enough for 32-Year-Old Father of 5

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

GAZA CITY — He has no chance of winning a medal at the Summer Olympics. But for Majid abu Maraheel, a distance runner, simply carrying the Palestinian flag at the opening ceremonies in Atlanta will be more than enough glory.

Abu Maraheel, 32 and a father of five, is one of three athletes who will represent Palestine at the Olympics this summer, the first Palestinian team to compete at the games.

"My goal is not to win the gold," abu Maraheel said, "but to let the world know that there is a Palestine."

Running, he said, stroking the folded Palestinian flag that the president of the Palestine Authority, Yasser Arafat, had given him Tuesday, is "in my blood."

It is what he lives for, along with Palestine. When he is not running, he works for Force 17, the Palestine Authority's elite security unit that guards Arafat, his hero. "I voted for him for president twice," he said in Arabic.

Abu Maraheel's shot at competing in Atlanta emerged when the Israelis evacuated Gaza and the Palestine Authority was founded two years ago.

"I may not win, but if I find myself running neck to neck with an Israeli, I'll race till my last drop of blood," he said. But he also stressed that any struggle in Atlanta between Israelis and Palestinians will be "one of peace."

Although Atlanta will mark the first Palestinian participation in the Olympics, Palestinians have a long association with sports. The Palestine Olympic Committee was founded in 1931 and remained a member of the Olympic family until 1967, the year of the Six-Day War and the beginning of Israel's 26-year occupation.

Though still not a state, Gaza is taking part in Atlanta as a "self-ruled territory," along with other nonstates, one of 28 new participants at the Summer Olympics, including former Soviet Union republics and Slavic republics.

When the authority was created, Palestinians had greater hopes for Atlanta. Even though only one Palestinian competed at the 1994 Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan, a Palestine sports official there spoke of sending at least 20 athletes to Atlanta. A year later, the estimate dropped to six. Now, Mabrouk says he hopes to send three Palestinians to the Summer Games: abu Maraheel; Yasser Ali-Deeb, a 25-year-old racewalker who now lives in Cairo, Egypt; and a woman to be chosen by the West Bank branch of the Olympic committee. Abu Maraheel, about 6-feet-tall (1.83 meters) with curly black hair touched with gray, was 8 when six Palestinian gunmen killed 11 Israeli athletes and officials at the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

"We were at war then," he said. "They killed us, we hijacked them. They occupied us, we despised them. But that was a very black era. Now we've turned the page and there is peace. And I shall run for that peace — peace and only peace."

Abu Maraheel was born in the Nusseirat refugee camp in Gaza, to which his parents had fled from Beersheba in the Negev, losing their six hectares (15 acres) of land and livestock. For several years, he worked tending flowers in greenhouses inside Israel, running the more than 19 kilometers (12 miles) from Gaza to the Israeli checkpoint to stay in shape.

He said he took no part in the Palestinian uprising, known as the Intifada, when it erupted in Gaza in late 1987. "I was never anywhere near a police station," he said. "I only thought about sports."

The Intifada almost ended his running career. As he was heading out to run on the beach on a summer morning in 1991, he saw children throwing rocks at Israeli soldiers. "I wasn't paying much attention," he said, "but suddenly the children were yelling: 'Majid has been shot.'" He rolled up the sleeve of his military uniform to unveil a 15-centimeter-long (6-inch) scar on his upper right arm. An Israeli bullet had crushed the bone.

"I thought I might lose my arm and never run again," he said.

For the past 10 years, he has been the fastest runner in organized races in Gaza and has become a local hero, whom the children recognize, cheer and salute on the beach during his daily practice runs.

He has never had and still has no coach, almost no training facilities and no proper running shoes. ("Would you put in I wear size 44 shoes?" he said.).

He never saw a first-class track until he competed last August in the Arab Games in Cairo, placing ninth in a 10,000-meter race. His team arrived only hours before the games began after being detained for three nights at the Egyptian border.

"I had only slept for an hour all that time," he said. "But if I had to crawl around that track on my hands and knees, I would have done so to carry my flag."

Abu Maraheel ran the 10,000 in Cairo in about 32 minutes, and has run that distance at a personal best of about 30 minutes. The Olympic record is 27:21.46 set by Moulay Brahim Boutayeb of Morocco at the 1988 Seoul Games. The world record, held by Haile Gebrselassie of Ethiopia, is 26:43.53.

Nahil Mabrouk, president of the Palestinian Track and Field federation, says that training future Olympians in Gaza is an ordeal. "We are now in Yarmouk Stadium, the only one in Gaza," he said, pointing to the bare, dusty field surrounded by barbed wire.

Olympic Solidarity, a fund created to provide financial aid to Olympic participants, will pay for nearly all the expenses of the delegation's trip to Atlanta, but the Palestinian athletes still have not found the funds to pay for a month of training in Morocco before the Summer Olympics begin on July 19.

Nabil Shaath, the Palestine Authority's minister of planning and Arafat's personal adviser for 30 years said he hopes that abu Maraheel will inspire young Palestinians to become Olympians. He knows that it will take years and money to transform the young stone-throwers of the Intifada into champions.

"When I first returned to Gaza," he said, "I saw children on the beach throwing stones into the sea, and I thought how wonderful it would be if we could put a ball in each child's hand."

Majid abu Maraheel is a hero to Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Toronto	2	0	1.000	—
Detroit	1	2	.333	1½
Boston	0	2	.000	2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Minnesota	2	1	.667	—
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	½
Chicago	1	2	.333	1
Cleveland	0	2	.000	1½
Kansas City	0	2	.000	1½

WEST DIVISION

Texas	2	0	1.000	—
Seattle	2	1	.667	½
California	1	1	.500	1
Oakland	0	2	.000	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	2	0	1.000	—
Montreal	1	1	.500	1
New York	1	1	.500	1
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1
Florida	0	2	.000	2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000	—
Houston	2	1	.667	½
Chicago	1	1	.500	1
Cincinnati	1	1	.500	1
St. Louis	1	1	.500	1

WEST DIVISION

Colorado	1	1	.500	—
San Diego	1	1	.500	—
Los Angeles	1	2	.333	½
San Francisco	0	2	.000	1

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 004 000 001—7 8 3
Minnesota 025 600 30x—16 14 0

Aldred, Christopher (3), R. Lewis (4), Myers (7) and Parent; F.Rodriguez, Mahomes (3), Guardado (8), Hansell (9) and Durant. W—Mahomes, 1-0. L—Aldred, 0-1. HRs—Detroit, Fielder (1). Minnesota, D.Hollins (1).

Chicago 110 020 000—4 9 1
Seattle 100 010 000—2 6 1

Tapani, McCaskill (4), Magrane (5), Karchner (7), Hernandez (9) and Kreuter; Karkovice (9); Wolcott, Menhart (5) and Wilson. W—Magrane, 1-0. L—Wolcott, 0-1. Sv—Hernandez (1). HRs—Chicago, Phillips (1). Seattle, Cora (1).

Kansas City 000 001 000—1 6 3
Baltimore 330 100 00x—7 14 0

Gubicza, Jacome (5) and Pasqua; Wells, McDowell (8) and Hoiles, Zaun (8). W—Wells, 1-0. L—Gubicza, 0-1. HRs—Baltimore, Alomar (1), Palmeiro (1).

New York 011 001 101—5 8 1
Cleveland 010 000 000—1 9 3

Pettitte, Nelson (7) and Leyritz; McDowell, Poole (7), Tavarez (7), Assenmacher (9) and Alomar. W—Pettitte, 1-0. L—McDowell, 0-1. Sv—Nelson (1).

Boston 000 020 000—2 4 0
Texas 300 400 00x—7 11 1

Gordon, Meyer (4), Pennington (8) and Stanley; Pavlik, Cook (7), Heredia (9) and Rodriguez. W—Pavlik, 1-0. L—Gordon, 0-1.

Toronto 002 034 010—10 11 0
Oakland 010 120 000—4 7 0

Henigen, Bohanon (7), Carrara (8), Crabtree (9) and Martinez; Prieto, Montgomery (5), Mohler (6), Small (8) and Steinbach. W—Henigen, 1-0. L—Prieto, 0-1. HR— Toronto, Sprague (1). Delgado (1). Oakland, Plantier (1).

Milwaukee 000 000 002 00—2 7 1
California 000 000 110 01—3 8 1
(11 innings)

McDonald, Kiefer (7), Lloyd (10), Fetters (11) and Matheny; Sfimmett (8); Langston, Percival (8), Smith (9), James (10) and Fabregas. W— James, 1-0. L— Lloyd, 0-1. HR—California, Davis (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 201 110—5 11 0
New York 000 003 000—3 7 2

Stottlemyre, Eckersley (8) and Sheaffer; Isringhausen, Person, (7), MacDonald (7), DiPoto (8) and Hundley. W— Stottlemyre, 1-0. L— Person, 0-1. Sv— Eckersley (1). HRs— St. Louis, Gant (1). New York, Gilkey (2).

Los Angeles 000 000 200—2 11 1
Houston 001 121 00x—5 10 1

Nomo, Park (5), Elachen (7) and Piazza; Hampton, A. Young (8), To.Jones (9) and Eusebio. W— Hampton, 1-0. L— Nomo, 0-1. Sv— To.Jones (1). HRs— Los Angeles, Ashley (1), Gagne (1).

San Diego 014 010 100—7 12 1
Chicago 000 030 020—5 8 1

Hamilton, Blair (6), Valenzuela (7), S. Sanders (8), Hoffman (8) and Ausmus; F.Castillo, Cusion (5), Wendell (6), Myers (7), B.Patterson (9) and Servais. W— Hamilton, 1-0. L— F. Castillo, 0-1. Sv— Hoffman (1). HRs— San Diego, Caminiti (1), Joyner (1), Ausmus (1). Chicago, Sosa (1), Servais (2).

Colorado 000 000 001—1 4 0
Philadelphia 011 000 10x—3 4 0

Freeman, Bailey (6), Painter (7), Holmes (8) and Ready Grace, Battaglia (9) and Santiago. W— Grace, 1-0. L—Freeman 0-1. Sv— Battaglia (1). HR— Colorado, Burks (1).

San Francisco 000 002 000—2 6 4
Atlanta 112 011 20x—15 16 0

VanLandingham, Bourgeois (4), Juden (6), Dewey (7), Beck (8) and Manwaring; Glavine, Clontz (7), Wade (8), Bielecki (9) and Lopez. W— Glavine, 0-1. L— VanLandingham, 0-1. HRs— San Francisco, Thompson (1), Batiste (1). Atlanta, Klesko (2), Lopez (1).

Montreal 100 000 250—8 15 1
Cincinnati 011 002 000—4 6 2

Martinez, Dent (6), Dyer (6), Veres (7), Rojas (8) and Spehr; Fletcher (7); Smiley, Carrasco (7), Shaw (7), Hernandez (8), Ruffin (9) and Taubensee. W— Veres, 1-0. L— Shaw, 0-1. HRs— Montreal, Grudzielanek (1). Cincinnati, Larkin (1).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Kintetsu	4	1	0	.800	—
Nippon Ham	2	1	0	.667	1
Lotte	3	2	0	.600	1
Orix	2	2	0	.500	1½
Daiei	1	3	0	.250	2
Seibu	1	4	0	.200	3

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 8, Orix 2
Lotte 4, Seibu 3

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Orlando	55	18	.753	—
New York	42	30	.583	12½
Miami	37	35	.514	17½
Washington	33	39	.458	21½
New Jersey	29	43	.403	25½
Boston	28	45	.384	27
Philadelphia	14	59	.192	41

CENTRAL DIVISION

y-Chicago	63	8	.887	—
Indiana	45	29	.608	19½
Cleveland	42	31	.575	22
Atlanta	41	31	.569	22½
Detroit	40	32	.556	23½
Charlotte	37	34	.507	27
Milwaukee	22	50	.306	41½
Toronto	19	53	.264	44½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	54	19	.740	—
x-Utah	50	22	.694	3½
x-Houston	43	30	.589	11
Denver	31	41	.431	22½
Minnesota	24	49	.329	30
Dallas	22	51	.301	32
Vancouver	12	60	.167	41½

PACIFIC DIVISION

y-Seattle	58	15	.795	—
x-L.A. Lakers	45	27	.625	12½
Phoenix	37	35	.514	20½
Portland	37	35	.514	20½
Sacramento	33	39	.458	24½
Golden State	31	42	.425	27
L.A. Clippers	27	47	.365	31½

x-clinched playoff spot
y-clinched division

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Clippers 33 26 17 18— 94
New Jersey 30 26 29 24—109

L.A.: Vaught 10-13 2-4 22; Rogers 9-14 2-2 23. N.J.: Gilliam 9-17 1-3 19; Childs 3-7 8-8 17. Rebounds— Los Angeles 44 (Vaught 13), New Jersey 51 (Brown 10). Assists— Los Angeles 15 (Richardson 7), New Jersey 20 (Childs 13).

Indiana 28 25 22 26—102
Philadelphia 17 34 16 18— 87

I: D.Davis 7-11 4-4 18; Miller 9-21 2-2 23. P: Weatherspoon 7-15 5-6 19; Ruffin 10-11 0-1 24. Rebounds— Indiana 61 (Smits 12). Philadelphia 33 (Weatherspoon 10). Assists— Indiana 22 (Jackson 8). Philadelphia 20 (Ruffin 9).

L.A. Lakers 15 21 30 22— 89
Cleveland 22 34 32 27—115

L.A.: M.Johnson 8-13 7-7 26; Cebellos 4-14 10-12 18. C: Ferry 9-20 2-2 22; Brandon 8-12 5-5 23. Rebounds— Los Angeles 40 (M.Johnson 8), Cleveland 42 (Cage 11). Assists— Los Angeles 21 (Van Exel 8), Cleveland 30 (Brandon 8).

Charlotte 24 13 25 21—83
Detroit 27 27 19 25—98

C: Anderson 7-11 3-5 17; Rice 9-20 1-1 20. D: Thorpe 13-15 1-2 27; Dumars 8-13 3-4 23. Rebounds— Charlotte 51 (Geiger 13), Detroit 50 (Thorpe 9). Assists— Charlotte 15 (Anderson 6), Detroit 23 (Hill 10).

Orlando 25 24 24 25— 98
New York 19 25 18 29— 85

O: Grant 13-19 3-4 29; Scott 8-19 1-3 22. N.Y.: Mason 9-15 4-4 22; Harper 6-11 0-0 15. Rebounds— Orlando 48 (Kopcak 10), New York 47 (Ewing 13). Assists— Orlando 25 (Hardaway 10), New York 23 (Starks, Mason 5).

Sacramento 30 21 24 21— 96
San Antonio 31 28 29 29—117

S: Polynice 12-18 3-4 27; Richmond 6-11 7-7 21. S.A.: Robinson 5-12 11-13 21; Del Negro 9-15 7-8 25. Rebounds— Sacramento 45 (Polynice 11), San Antonio 42 (Robinson 9). Assists— Sacramento 24 (Hurley 6), San Antonio 29 (Johnson 13).

Houston 28 25 36 28—103
Seattle 26 31 32 29—118

H: Horry 7-20 2-2 20; Mack 9-18 3-4 25. S: Kemp 9-11 6-8 24; Payton 12-17 5-8 30. Rebounds— Houston 40 (Brown 8), Seattle 53 (Kemp 9). Assists— Houston 16 (Horry, Smith 5), Seattle 28 (Payton 12).

Minnesota 28 32 22 19—101
Vancouver 25 27 29 25—106

M: Garnett 9-11 3-4 21; Rider 10-16 4-6 28. V: Reeves 8-14 12-14 28; B.Edwards 11-23 1-1 24. Rebounds— Minnesota 46 (Rider 11), Vancouver 38 (Jamya 10). Assists— Minnesota 24 (Garnett, Rider, Porter 6), Vancouver 22 (Murdock 8).

NBA SCORING LEADERS

Through April 2:

Player, Team	G	FG	FT	PTS	AVG
Jordan, Chi.	71	861	493	2186	30.8
Olajuwon, Hou.	66	703	365	1774	26.9
Malone, Utah	72	695	458	1864	25.9
Robinson, S.A.	72	641	332	1817	25.2
Barkley, Phoe.	65	548	414	1551	23.9
Richmond, Sac.	70	547	359	1648	23.5
Mourning, Mia.	69	482	424	1396	22.3
Ewing, N.Y.	65	571	290	1472	22.7
Hardaway, Ort.	73	562	424	1691	22.7
Rice, Chor.	69	544	285	1527	22.1

Bud Sports Notes

APRIL 5, 1952

HENRY THE 8TH LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT

HENRY WITTENBERG CLAIMS HIS 8TH

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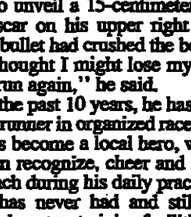

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HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	41	22	13	95	264	196
N.Y. Rangers	40	21	14	94	259	211
Florida	39	29	9	87	245	227
Washington	37	29	11	85	228	190
Tampa Bay	35	29	12	82	234	233
New Jersey	34	30	12	80	199	184
N.Y. Islanders	28	48	8	48	209	299

NORTHEAST DIVISION

y-Pittsburgh	46	26	4	96	340	261
Montreal	39	31	8	86	253	236
Boston	37	30	10	84	266	255
Hartford	31	36	9	71	223	242
Buffalo	29	41	7	65	221	257
Ottawa	16	56	5	37	174	273

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Detroit	58	13	6	122	304	172
x-Chicago	39	26	12	90	259	204
St. Louis	32	31	14	78	211	233
Toronto	31	35	12	74	231	242
Winnipeg	34	38	5	73	260	273
Dallas	24	39	13	61	211	258

PACIFIC DIVISION

y-Colorado	43	24	10	96	303	228
Calgary	32	34	11	75	226	225
Vancouver	30	34	15	75	269	274
Anaheim	31	38	7	69	212	230
Edmonton	30	40	8	68	229	286
Los Angeles	22	38	18	62	240	287
San Jose	19	51	7	45	241	332

y-clinched division title
x-clinched playoff spot

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 0 4 1—5
Buffalo 1 0 0—1

First Period: B- Dowe 23 (Grosek, Plante) (pp). Second Period: W-Bondra 47 (Pivonka, Nelson). 2. W-Bondra 48 (Nelson, Pivonka). 4. W-, Bondra 49 (Pivonka) (sh). 5. W-Hunter 11. Third Period: W-Bondra 50 (Pivonka). Shots on goal: W- 18-16-7—41. B- 9-4-4—17. Goalies: W-Carey. B-Treflow.

Florida 2 0 0—2
Ottawa 0 0 1—1

First Period: F-Sheppard 36 (Dionne, Jovanovski). 2. F-Carpenter 21 (Mallette, Niedermayer). Second Period: None. Third Period: O-Archibald 6 (Daniloff). 4. O-Allredsson 23 (Neckar) (sh). 5. O-Picard 2 (Charuba, Neckar). Shots on goal: F- 10-2-4—16. O- 3-13-11—27. Missed Penalty Shot—Straka. Fla; third. Goalies: F-Vanbiesbrouck, O-Rhodes.

Boston 2 1 1—4
Montreal 0 1 0—1

First Period: B-Elik 13, (pp). 2. B-Reid 22 (Roblotf) (sh). Second Period: B-Sutter 3 (Reid, Mogar). 4. M-Damphousse 36 (Ruzicka, Rivet). Third Period: B-McEachern 23 (Oates, Bourque). Shots on goal: B- 16-14-7—37. M- 4-14-11—29. Goalies: B-Ranford. M-Thibault.

Hartford 0 0 0—0
Tampa Bay 1 1 1—3

First Period: T-Nonov 2. Second Period: T-Gravy 7 (Andersson, Yzerbort). Third Period: H-Kron 22 (Nikolishin, Brown) (pp). 4. T-Andersson 7 (Bradley, Cross). 5. H-Cassels 20 (Sanderson) (pp). 6. T-Hamrlik 15 (Bradley, Bellows) (pp). Shots on goal: H- 17-11-12—40. T- 14-14-8—36. Missed Penalty Shots—Bradley, TB; second. Goalies: H-Burke. T-Pappe.

Chicago 2 1 2—5
Toronto 2 0 0—2

First Period: C-Chelios 14 (Sutter, Probert) :54. 2. C-J.Murphy 21 (Sutter, Chelios) (pp). 3. T-Moller 13 (Gilmour, Presley) (pp). 4. T-L.Murphy 12 (Schneider, Clark) (pp). Second Period: C-Craven 17 (Probert, Duza) (pp). Third Period: C-Craven 18 (J.Murphy, Smith). 7. C-Probert 16 (Shantz) (en). Shots on goal: C- 6-7-8—21. T- 7-3-8—18. Goalies: C-Belfour. T-Potvin.

Dallas 0 1 0—1
Winnipeg 1 1 1—3

First Period: W-Konalev 22 (Janney, Tverdovsky) (pp). Second Period: D-Adams 21 (Horvey, Modano) (pp). 3. W-Numminen 11 (Janney, Tkachuk) (pp). Third Period: W-Drake 18 (Tkachuk, Janney) (pp). Shots on goal: D- 8-10-11—29. W- 9-9-6—24. Goalies: D-Moog. W-Khabibulin.

St. Louis 1 2 3—6
Colorado 0 2 1—3

First Period: S.L.-Leach 10 (Zezel, Hudson). Second Period: S.L.-Creighton 10 (Molleau, Pronger). 3. S.L.-Gretzky 23, (pp). 4. Colorado, Deadmarsh 21 (Yzlle, Ricci). 5. Colorado, Simon 14 (Young, Sakic). Third Period: S.L.-Zezel 7 (Pronger, Macinnis) (pp). 7. S.L.-Leach 11 (Zezel). 8. Colorado, Kasanesky 36 (Sakic, Ozolinsh) (pp). 9. S.L.-Anderson 5 (Gretzky, Nonan) (pp). Shots on goal: S.L.- 5-13-9—27. Colorado 15-9-8—32. Goalies: S.L.-Casey. Colorado, Roy.

Vancouver 2 1 0—3
Calgary 0 2 2—4

First Period: V-Mogilny 54 (Aucoin, Odjick). 2. V-Courtnall 25. Second Period: V-Mogilny 55 (Tikkanen, Ausoin) :46 (pp). 4. C-Selitnen 9 (Fleury). 5. C-Titov 27 (Roberts, Fleury). Third Period: C-Fleury 43 (Roberts). 7. Cr-Sliera 10 (Patrick). Shots on goal: V- 11-8-5—24. C- 13-7-10—30. Goalies: V-McLean. C-Tabaracci.

Edmonton 0 0 0—0
Anaheim 1 0 0—1

First Period: A-Kurlya 44 (Sanenov, Selanne) (pp). Second Period— None. Third Period— None. Shots on goal: E- 7-11-9—27. A- 9-8-8—25. Goalies: E-Gage. A-Hebert.

Detroit 1 1 0 0—2
Los Angeles 0 2 0 0—2

First Period: D-Brown 11 (Yzerman). Second Period: L.A.-Johnson 11 (Sawchuk, Ferraro) :26 (pp). 2. D-Coffey 11 (Fedorov, Kozlov). 4. Los Angeles, Lapperriere 6 (O'Donnell). Third Period—None. Overtime—None. Shots on goal: D- 15-13-18-2—48. L.A.- 4-13-7-0—24. Goalies: D-Vernon. L.A.-Hrudey.

PLAYOFF RACE STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts
y-Pittsburgh	46	26	4	96
x-Philadelphia	41	22	13	95
N.Y. Rangers	40	21	14	94
Florida	39	29	9	87
Montreal	39	31	8	86
Washington	37	29	11	85
Boston	37	30	10	84
Tampa Bay	35	29	12	82
New Jersey	34	30	12	80
Hartford	31	36	9	71

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts
y-Detroit	58	13	6	122
y-Colorado	43	24	10	96
x-Chicago	39	26	12	90
St. Louis	32	31	14	78
Calgary	32	34	11	75
Vancouver	30	34	15	75
Toronto	31	35	12	74
Winnipeg	34	38	5	73
Anaheim	31	38	7	69
Edmonton	30	40	8	68

y-clinched division title
x-clinched playoff spot

NHL SCORING LEADERS

Through April 2:

Player, Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
Lemieux, Pit	64	64	85	149	48
Jagr, Pit	76	60	81	141	54
Francis, Pit	71	25	89	114	48
Forsberg, Col	76	30	82	112	47
Selak, Col	76	48	63	111	42
Lindros, Phi	69	44	66	110	153
Mogilny, Van	75	53	50	103	14
Weight, Edm	77	25	77	102	84
Selanne, Win-Ana	72	37	64	101	20
Fedorov, Det	72	37	63	100	46
Gretzky, LA-StL	77	22	78	100	34

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CUP

SEMIFINALS, FIRST LEG

Ajax Amsterdam 6, Panathinaikos 1
Scorer: Kryszlof Warzycha (87th minute).
Juventus 2, Nantes 0
Scorers: Gianluca Vialli (50th), Vladimir Jugovic (66th).

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Leeds 1, Southampton 0
Liverpool 4, Newcastle 3
STANDINGS: Manchester United 67 points, Newcastle 64, Liverpool 62, Aston Villa 56, Arsenal 54, Tottenham 54, Everton 51, Blackburn 48, Nottingham Forest 47, Chelsea 45, West Ham 45, Leeds 42, Middlesbrough 39, Sheffield Wednesday 35, Wimbledon 33, Manchester City 31, Southampton 28, Queens Park Rangers 27, Coventry 27, Bolton 26.

LIBERTADORES CUP

Espoli 1, Barcelona 2
Cerro Porteno 0, Olimpia 0
Guadalaja 4, San Jose 1
America 2, Junior Barranquilla 0
Universidad Catolica 0, Universidad Chile 0
Botafogo 1, Colmbians 1
Caracas FC 1, Minerven 1
River Plate 0, San Lorenzo 0
Sporting Cristal 0, Defensor Sporting 0

COPA BRASIL

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG

Atletico Mineiro 1, Palmeiras 2
Fluminense 2, Criciuma 1
Internacional 1, Sao Paulo 1

ROMANIAN CUP

SEMIFINALS

Steaua Bucharest 4, Inter Sibiu 1
Gloria Bistrita 2, National Bucharest 0

CRICKET

FOURTH ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
NEW ZEALAND VS. WEST INDIES
WEDNESDAY, IN GEORGETOWN, GUYANA
New Zealand Innings: 158 (all out)
West Indies Innings: 154 (all out)
Result: New Zealand won by 4 runs to level the five-match series 2-2.

SPORTS

Yankees Jolt Cleveland Again, 5-1

The Associated Press

All those people packing Jacobs Field are still waiting to see the powerful Cleveland Indians they remember from last year.

The New York Yankees shut down the American League champions for the second straight game, beating a former teammate, Jack McDowell, in his Cleveland debut, 5-1, Wednesday night.

The Indians did not drop two in a row at home last season until mid-August. Now they are 0-2 and have scored a total of two runs.

AL Roundup

Angels 3, Brewers 2 Greg Vaughn, who helped set up a tying rally in the ninth inning, dropped a routine fly ball in the 11th to give California the victory at home.

Orioles 7, Royals 1 Three Baltimore newcomers — Roberto Alomar, David Wells and Tony Tarasco — starred as the Orioles won at Camden Yards.

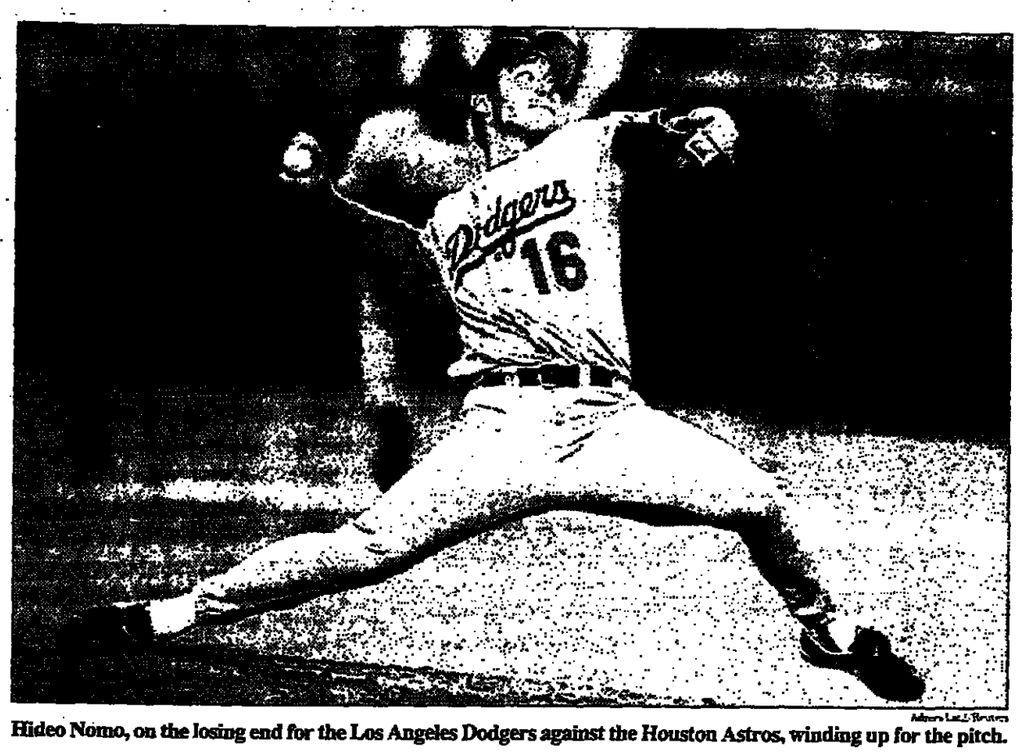
Bobby Bonilla had two hits and drove in two runs for the Orioles. But in the sixth inning, his apparent double-play grounder turned into a Kansas City triple play when Alomar was caught trying to score.

Blue Jays 10, Athletics 4 Carlos Delgado and Ed Sprague hit three-run homers and Toronto completed a two-game sweep in Las Vegas. Phil Plantier homered for Oakland.

Rangers 7, Red Sox 2 Ivan Rodriguez hit an RBI double and three singles as host Texas spoiled Tom Gordon's debut for Boston.

White Sox 4, Mariners 2 Tony Phillips led off with a home run at the Kingdome as Chicago won its first this season. Phillips, 0-for-7 in his first two games with the White Sox, had three hits.

Twins 16, Tigers 7 Ron Coomer, Roberto Kelly and Mike Durant teamed for seven hits and seven RBIs at the Metrodome.



Adam Lau/Reuters

Hideo Nomo, on the losing end for the Los Angeles Dodgers against the Houston Astros, winding up for the pitch.

McGriff Leads Braves' Batting Outburst

The Associated Press

Fred McGriff did enough by himself Wednesday night to beat the San Francisco Giants. He had a career-high six RBIs on three of the Atlanta Brave's 16 hits in a 15-2 drubbing of the Giants, whose pitching staff allowed 25 runs in the first two games.

NL Roundup

"Everything went my way," said McGriff, whose RBIs came on three singles, a sacrifice fly and a groundout. "I've had better days. I've swung the bat better. Every at-bat, it seemed, I was 0-and-2 in the count and just trying to stay alive."

The Braves scored 10 or more runs in only six games last season but have now done it twice against the Giants. The

Phillies 3, Rockies 1 Mike Grace, a rookie making only his third appearance in the major leagues, carried a shutout into the ninth inning at Philadelphia. Grace allowed five hits, struck out three while walking one.

Expos 8, Reds 4 Mark Grudzielanek homered in a five-run eighth inning — his career-high fourth hit — as visiting Montreal beat error-prone Cincinnati.

The Expos scored two unearned runs in the seventh and batted around for five unearned runs in the eighth as the Reds' defense let down with a 4-1 lead and the bullpen allowed nine hits in the last three innings.

Cardinals 5, Mets 3 Royce Clayton's single in the seventh inning scored the winning pitcher, Todd Stottlemyre, with the run that broke a 3-3 tie at New York.

Stottlemyre, making his National League debut, allowed five hits in 7⅔ innings. Dennis Eckersley got his first save in the NL and 324th of his career.

Padres 7, Cubs 5 San Diego's Ken Caminiti broke open the game with a three-run homer through a 15-mile-per-hour wind over the right-field bleachers at Wrigley Field.

Astros 5, Dodgers 2 Mike Hampton outpitched Hideo Nomo, and Derek Bell drove in two runs for Houston as the Astros took two of three from Los Angeles in the season-opening series at the Astrodome.

Jets Topple the Stars, Propelled by Playoffs

The Associated Press

The National Hockey League playoffs have already started as far as the Winnipeg Jets are concerned.

Playing their final season in Winnipeg, the Jets are trying to get a postseason berth by treating their last few regular-season games as something special.

NHL Roundup

"The games in the last two weeks have been like playoffs, and we have to treat them that way," said Perry Pearn, the Jets' assistant coach.

Dallas Drake's late third-period goal Wednesday night helped Winnipeg clinch a 3-1 victory over Dallas and eliminate the Stars from postseason contention.

The victory, Winnipeg's fourth in five games, propelled the Jets within one point of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Western Conference. The Jets are in the eighth and final playoff spot in the conference, with St. Louis, Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary within reach, but with Edmonton and Anaheim nipping at their heels.

Blues 6, Avalanche 3 Steve Leach scored two goals and the backup St. Louis goalkeeper, Jon Casey, who was substituting for the injured Grant Fuhr, had 29 saves as the Blues won at Denver.

Fuhr did not make the trip because of a strained right knee, ending his streak of consecutive starts at 76 — an NHL record for a goalie.

Peter Zezel added one goal and two assists for the Blues, who snapped a six-game winless streak. Glenn Anderson, Adam Creighton and Wayne Gretzky also scored for St. Louis, while Valeri Kamensky, Adam Deadmarsh and Chris Simon tallied for the Avalanche.

Flames 4, Canucks 3 Ron Stern's wrist shot midway through the third period was Calgary's fourth straight goal, and the host Flames won for only the third time this season when trailing after two periods. Alexander Mogilny, with two goals, and Russ Courtnall gave the Canucks a 3-0 lead. Mike Sullivan, German Titov and Theo Fleury pulled Calgary even.

Capitals 5, Sabres 1 In Buffalo, Peter Bondra scored four goals, giving him 50 for the season, to power Washington over Buffalo. Bondra, who scored three goals in the second period, became the first Washington player since Bobby Carpenter had 53 in 1984-85 to reach the 50-goal milestone. His 50th came when Michal Pivonka, who assisted on all four of Bondra's goals, sent a pass from behind the net to the right faceoff circle, where Bondra one-timed the puck past Buffalo's goaltender, Andrei Trefilov.

Ducks 1, Oilers 0 In Anaheim, Paul Kariya scored his 44th goal and Guy Hebert stopped 27 Edmonton shots for his third shutout of the season.

Kings 2, Red Wings 2 Kelly Hrudey made 46 saves and Ian Laperriere scored on a faceoff in the second period to help Los Angeles tie visiting Detroit. The Red Wings have 58 victories and 122 points after 77 games. They have five games left to equal or break the NHL records of 60 victories and 132 points set by Montreal in the 1976-77 season. However, the Canadiens played 80 games that season, while the Red Wings will play 82.

Blackhawks 5, Maple Leafs 2 Murray Craven scored twice and visiting Chicago held Toronto to only 18 shots on goal. Chris Chelios, Joe Murphy and Bob Probert also scored for the Blackhawks.

Lightning 4, Whalers 2 In St. Petersburg, Daren Puppa made 38 saves and Mikael Andersson scored the game-winner for host Tampa Bay at 12:06 of the third period.

Bruins 4, Canadiens 1 Todd Elik's first-period goal began Boston's victory at Montreal and tightened the Eastern Conference playoff race.

Senators 3, Panthers 2 Damian Rhodes stopped Martin Straka's penalty shot with 9.6 seconds remaining as Ottawa edged visiting Florida. But Rhodes used his stick to stop Straka's forehand deke at the goal line, and the Panthers suffered their fifth loss in six games.

World League Needs Local Heroes to Make Their Points

By Michael Carlson
Special to the Herald Tribune

THE SIGHT of Scotland's former rugby captain Gavin Hastings in helmet and shoulder pads was as incongruous as the snow falling unseasonably in Atlanta, where the World League of American Football held training camp this season for all its franchises.

But when number 15 put a 40-yard field goal through the posts in a swirling 35-mile-per-hour wind, there was an audible sigh of relief around the Atlanta Falcons' field. For Hastings now plays in the World League of American Football, and the WLAF needs him to succeed. The row of Scottish journalists standing on the hill alongside the field watching him was evidence of that.

Three days later, in perfect conditions, Hastings made his point, literally, and left. After kicking the conversion after the Scottish Claymores' first touchdown, he raced for a plane to commemorate on the Hong Kong Sevens rugby tournament.

"I feel good about my progress, but I'll only play if I can legitimately help the team," he said.

Scotland's coach, Jim Criner, knew his priorities. "It's up to Gavin. If he feels he can handle his kicks, he will take them."

As Hastings was leaving, William "the Refrigerator" Perry arrived. While his teammates trained in Georgia, the Fridge had been on a weeklong tour of Europe, promoting the league. Despite being short of match practice and long on avoirdupois, Perry acquitted himself well in the final scrimmage before the six WLAF teams made their final cuts and headed for Europe and an April 13th start to the season.

Europe's huge response to the Fridge is a positive for the league but also illustrates a problem.

"Perry is an icon of the '80s," says Michael Goldfarb, London-based reporter for National Public Radio. "American football's zenith in Europe coincided with the yuppie boom of the '80s. It was a lifestyle choice, and the choices have moved elsewhere since then."

London, Barcelona and Frankfurt drew big crowds as part of the trans-Atlantic World League in the early '90s. The averages of 17,000 in Barcelona and 10,000 in London last season were seen as failures.

The new WLAF president, Oliver Luck, says times have changed. "If we are going to be visible long-term, we have to sell our audience on the game and players, as well as the experience at the stadium," he says.

Luck built the successful Frankfurt franchise in the league's first spell, then drew 13,000 per game last season as general manager of the Rhein Fire in Düsseldorf. The former National Football League quarterback has changed the emphasis for the all-European league.

Every WLAF success seems to create problems, however. The more WLAF players who make NFL rosters, the less continuity the teams will have.

Continuity will come at least partly from European players. New rules are designed to ensure that local heroes get more time on the field, but it isn't easy. Frankfurt eventually started Werner Hippler, a 1.95-meter (6-foot-5-inch), 120-kilogram (265-pound) German tight end who played at Sacramento State after spending a high school year in California. Despite his experience, Hippler said he saw a double standard.

"The German players cannot make any mistakes. Each time you do, it reminds the coaches you didn't grow up in the game." Hippler caught two touchdown passes in the playoff-deciding victory over Barcelona. He recently signed with the San Diego Chargers.

Even that success was two-edged for the league. Booby Ross, the Chargers' coach, refused to let Hippler return to Frankfurt, preferring to run him through intense workouts with the team's quarterbacks. Overall, NFL teams have been supportive. Twice as many players were allocated to the league from NFL rosters as last year. The quality of players has improved: some NFL allocations didn't survive training camp. The league may look more like the NFL this season, but the local appeal remains paramount.

"Our audience is sophisticated," says Barcelona's coach, Jack Bicknell. "They've seen NFL exhibitions, and they see the league on TV. They know we're not the NFL, but what they want is good football, and players they can identify with." Then Bicknell laughs, "Of course, in Barcelona, they demand you win. That's all you really have to do."

Grizzlies Avoid Grisly Record

The Associated Press

The Vancouver Grizzlies stopped their streak just in time. They ended a 23-game losing skid Wednesday night on a last-second shot by Blue Edwards that beat the Minnesota Timberwolves, 105-103.

Vancouver fell one loss short of the National Basketball Association record for consecutive defeats set by Cleveland in 1982.

NBA Roundup

Edwards drove across the key and hit the game-winner with eight-tenths of a second left at Vancouver.

"When I shot the basketball I just looked straight up in the air to make sure it got over Kevin Garnett's hand," Edwards said. "I didn't even see it go in."

The Grizzlies, who trailed by 12 points going into the final period, scored 16 straight points to tie the game with 6:21 remaining.

Magic 98, Knicks 85 Orlando overcame the absence of Shaquille O'Neal to win its sixth straight road game. O'Neal left to be with his family after his grandmother died. Patrick Ewing failed to exploit backup center Jon Koncak, missing 13 of 14 shots and scoring only five points.

Cavaliers 105, Lakers 89 Terrell Brandon scored 18 of his 23 points in the second half as Cleveland beat the Los Angeles Lakers, who were finishing a six-game road trip.

Pistons 98, Hornets 83 Otis Thorpe hit 13 of 15 shots and matched his season high with 27 points as Detroit boosted its playoff chances and dealt a blow to visiting Charlotte's hopes.

Pacers 102, 76ers 87 In Philadelphia, Reggie Miller scored 23 points as Indiana handed the 76ers their 12th loss in 13 games. The Pacers had a 51-25 rebounding advantage.

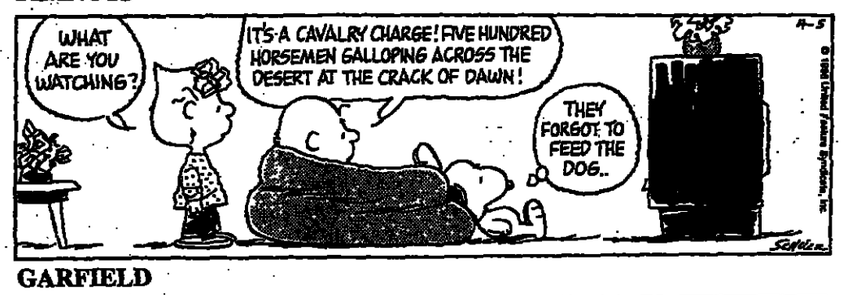
Nets 100, Clippers 94 Armon Gilliam scored seven of his 19 points in the final 3:20, to help host New Jersey snap a three-game losing streak.

Spurs 117, Kings 96 In San Antonio, the Spurs rebounded from their first loss in more than a month, beating Sacramento behind Vinny Del Negro's 25 points. David Robinson scored 21 points for the Spurs.

SuperSonics 118, Rockets 103 In Seattle, Gary Payton scored 30 points and the SuperSonics which shot 64.9 per cent from the field to set a franchise record for shooting accuracy, beating Houston for their eighth straight victory. Shawn Kemp had 24 points for Seattle.

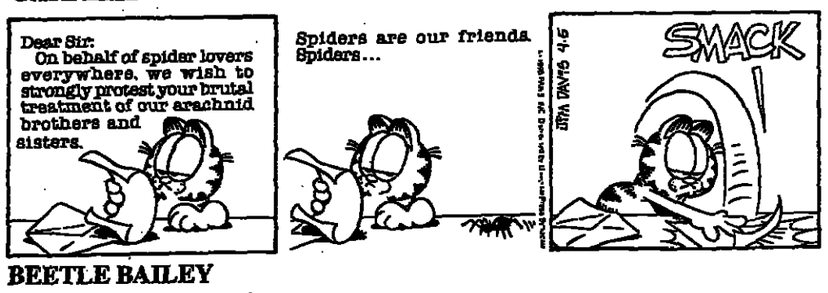
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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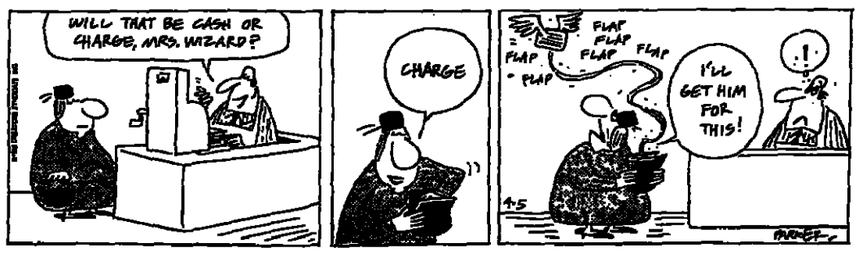
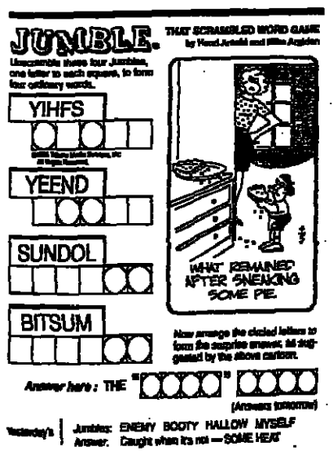


JUMBLE



Answer here: THE "[ ]" [ ]

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY BOOTY HALLOW MYSELF
Answer: Caught when it's not — SOME HEAT

BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

The livestock would gather every morning, hoping for one of Farmer Dan's popular "airplane" rides.

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

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OBSERVER

Play Ball, Edgar

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Edgar Allan Poe has become the first literary man to break into professional sports. It happened in Baltimore. "Charm City," as some deluded press agent once tried to nickname the Queen of the Chesapeake, recently found itself with Cleveland's old football team on its hands and no name for it. When hijacked out of Cleveland the team was named the Browns, but somebody official ruled that while Baltimore could keep the team, the name had to stay behind. A new name was needed fast. Here was a chance for Baltimore to disgrace itself by naming the team "The Blue Sox" or "The Leaping Lizards." Names of this sort, leaning heavily on hues and beasts, have always been favorites in sports society.

Instead, when the matter was put to a vote of its sporting public, Baltimore did the unthinkable by turning to poetry. The team will be named the Baltimore Ravens, a tribute to Poe's poem about a stately raven of the saintly days of yore who perched upon a bust of Pallas just above Poe's chamber door and quothed no word but "Nevermore."

□

We expect to see art honored in Paris, which names streets for artists and writers, but an American city naming a football team for one of the country's most celebrated poets makes you wonder if we might be dangerously close to civilization.

Football, after all, is brutal work done by men 4 feet wide, 7 feet tall and capable of running 100 yards in three seconds despite weighing 355 pounds. Poetry is sedentary labor performed by the sort of person whom football players — to use an old metaphor of their indelicate profession — eat for lunch.

What has happened? Well, for one thing, Poe has the sort of raffish reputation that sports fans tend to admire in athletes. He was kicked out of West Point, fought with his relatives and drank much too much. With that kind of reputation it is easy for sports fans to forgive him for his ability to make the language sing, like this:

It was night, in the lonesome October
Of my most immemorial year:
It was hard by the dim lake of Auber,
In the misty mid region of Weir:—
It was down by the dank tarn of Auber,
In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir.

Then, too, Baltimore has always had a soft spot for Poe though he was born in Boston, schooled in England, Scotland and Richmond, and also lived in New York and Philadelphia.

All civic-minded Baltimoreans know that Poe died in their home town after epically drinking his way through an Election Day during which he seems to have voted often. For sports fans, who like the romance of heroes dying young, Poe also fills the bill, having departed this life at age 40.

His remains now rest in a seedy part of Baltimore just a few blocks from Camden Yards, where the Baltimore Orioles play and where the taxpayers will soon erect a new football stadium for the Ravens. The wonder is the town didn't name its team "the Baltimore PoeBoys."

Still, it sets an example for other towns to follow.

New York Times Service

A French-German Skirmish Over Dijon Organ

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

DIJON, France — Burgundy, with its matchless wines and architectural monuments, is the last place you might expect the French to be on the defensive about their culture.

There is little argument from Germans, Americans or anyone else who visits Dijon or nearby towns with names like Gevrey-Chambertin, Fixin and Nuits-St.-Georges about the wine.

But the French can be touchy and defensive when they see a threat to their cultural heritage, and prone to unease about Germany, which they fear might swallow them up economically in a more closely united Europe.

That fear surfaced in the unlikely setting of the newly restored Gothic Cathedral of St. Benignus, whose historic 250-year-old pipe organ was rededicated last month in a weekend of celebrations after eight years of work.

It was built, albeit in the French style of the time, by a German — Karl Josef Riepp of Bavaria, who stayed in Burgundy and eventually made more money in the wine trade. But of his instruments, he said, "If better ones can be found in Europe, then my name is Jack."

A century later, French organ builders like Aristide Cavaillé-Coll could claim superiority over the Germans. But today French builders are losing contracts even at home to competition from the Netherlands and Germany.

So it was in 1988, when city and state authorities decided to restore Riepp's instrument, built in the French Baroque style, and awarded the contract to a contemporary German builder from Bavaria, Gerhard Schmid, instead of to a French company.

Now, $1.8 million worth of public money later, passions have exploded over the result, with champions of the French musical tradition crying cultural betrayal and showing how fragile European unity can be, even half a century after World War II, once national pride is threatened.

"This is an organ that was classified as a national historical monument, and we had builders in France who were perfectly capable of restoring it," said Michel Chapuis, an organ virtuoso who specializes in French Baroque music but angrily called off plans to play at the rededication in protest at the way the project turned out. "Mr. Schmid has not restored the Riepp organ at all," he said. "He has turned it into a modern Schmid instrument."

Agence France-Presse for The New York Times
Gerhard Schmid, a Bavarian, tuning up 250-year-old organ he restored in Dijon.

Maurice Clerc, the cathedral organist at the center of the storm, is incensed by the criticism. Chapuis, he pointed out, was the recording secretary of the state commission that oversaw the restoration project.

"What we're seeing is sour grapes by people who had plenty of time to pay close attention to what was going on but didn't, and now want to find somebody else to blame for being surprised at the result," he said.

On March 8, 2,000 people, many of them German-speakers drawn to Burgundy by the controversy, filled the church and enthusiastically applauded Clerc's two-hour dedication recital, an eclectic mix of works by French composers, Bach and Liszt.

Schmid, a bespectacled 71-year-old native of Bavaria, spent the previous night tuning many of the organ's 7,000 pipes and recovered before the dedication in a sleeping bag tucked up in the loft behind the towering organ case. Rubbing his eyes, he seemed baffled by all the fuss.

"I can't really respond to the criticism," he said. "The organ has just spoken for itself, and maybe after a while it will calm people down. Usually, behind the criticism there's a desire that some other organ builder should have gotten the job. I don't wish any of them any ill, but I'm glad the work is finished and I don't see any reason to redo any of it."

Chapuis thinks otherwise, particularly about the organ's trumpet, clarion and bombarde stops, which have a sonority in French Baroque instruments that he and some other French organists listening on that Friday night thought had been submerged by something more German-sounding in Schmid's renovation.

"*He will have to do a few more months of* work on them at his own expense," said Patrick Arnould, the regional curator of historical monuments.

The Professional Organ Builders Group, a French trade organization, warned that national honor was at stake.

"We consider that what has gone on in Dijon is an insult to French builders, to good craftsmanship and to our patrimony," the group said, criticizing the state authorities for letting Schmid overrun the initial contract by 45 percent and condemning him for lengthening many of Riepp's pipes with a different metal from the original's.

"The Riepp organ was altered considerably seven times after he finished it in 1745," Clerc retorted. "It was electrified 20 years ago, and we found fewer than 2,000 pipes dating from the 18th century when we dismantled the organ in 1988. We're at the end of the 20th century, and Gerard Schmid has given us an organ that can play music from all periods, not just French Baroque music of the 18th century."

Chapuis recently dedicated a new organ modeled after a lost 18th-century instrument by the French Baroque builder François-Henri Clicquot, in the former royal chapel at Versailles. "Bernard Cattiaux and Jean-Loup Boisseau, the builders who did that work, showed that it is possible to be faithful to 18th-century French ideals if you take the trouble to understand them," he said. "Mr. Schmid understood nothing."

Riepp, who had trouble getting his French Baroque-style organ accepted by the church authorities who commissioned it in the 1740s, might have sympathized. By the time he died in Dijon in 1775, he was as well known for the vintages he grew in Vosne-Romanée and Gevrey-Chambertin as for the organs he built.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algarve	20/68	11/52 s	18/66	11/52 pc
Amsterdam	11/52	4/39 s	10/50	6/43 pc
Ankara	17/62	3/37 pc	23/73	7/44 c
Athens	21/70	9/48 s	18/68	11/52 sh
Barcelona	16/61	11/52 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Belgrade	17/62	5/41 r	16/61	5/41 sh
Berlin	7/44	4/39 c	12/53	3/37 pc
Brussels	13/55	2/35 s	12/53	3/37 pc
Budapest	16/61	7/44 r	18/61	6/43 pc
Copenhagen	13/55	4/39 s	11/52	4/39 pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	13/55 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Dublin	16/61	6/43 s	14/57	6/43 c
Edinburgh	12/53	7/44 c	12/53	7/44 pc
Florence	13/55	5/41 r	15/59	4/39 c
Frankfurt	9/48	2/35 r	12/53	3/37 pc
Geneva	9/48	5/41 r	14/57	3/37 pc
Helsinki	7/44	0/32 s	7/44	2/35 pc
Istanbul	18/64	8/46 c	19/66	8/46 sh
Las Palmas	22/71	16/61 s	23/73	16/64 s
Lisbon	17/62	11/52 r	18/64	11/52 pc
London	9/48	0/32 s	14/57	7/44 pc
Madrid	19/61	6/43 s	18/64	4/39 pc
Milan	14/57	8/46 r	16/61	4/39 c
Moscow	13/55	6/43 r	14/57	6/43 pc
Munich	8/46	3/37 r	12/53	2/35 pc
Nice	14/57	9/48 c	18/61	7/44 pc
Oslo	8/46	-4/25 s	11/52	2/35 pc
Mallorca	18/61	12/53 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Paris	9/48	0/32 s	13/55	4/39 pc
Prague	12/53	6/43 r	12/53	3/37 pc
Reykjavik	4/39	-1/31 pc	3/37	-3/27 pc
Rome	10/50	5/41 sh	16/61	6/43 c
St. Petersburg	11/52	0/32 s	9/48	2/35 pc
Stockholm	9/48	2/35 s	8/46	1/34 pc
Strasbourg	9/48	5/41 r	13/55	2/35 pc
Tallinn	7/44	1/34 s	5/43	2/35 pc
Venice	14/57	9/48 r	15/59	7/44 c
Vienna	11/52	6/43 r	14/57	5/41 pc
Warsaw	7/44	1/34 sn	17/62	7/44 pc
Zurich	10/50	5/41 r	14/57	4/39 pc

Oceania

Auckland	19/66	13/55 sh	19/66	13/55 pc
Sydney	22/71	16/61 pc	22/71	16/61 pc

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
A major winter storm will cause widespread travel problems along the East Coast and as far west as Toronto and Cleveland over the holiday weekend. Chicago to Atlanta will be unseasonably cold. The West will be tranquil, but patchy fog may blanket Salt Lake City and Portland.

Europe
A few showers may dampen London and Paris over the weekend, then dry weather will return by Monday. Madrid, Lisbon and Rome will be mainly dry, but Amsterdam may have some rain. The Middle East will have a cooling trend over the weekend with a few showers and thunderstorms.

Asia
After some showers to start the weekend, there will be cooler, mainly dry, weather through Monday in Seoul and Tokyo. Beijing will be dry and rather cold while Shanghai is cool with showers or drizzle at times. Hong Kong will be muggy with a few showers while Singapore is hot and humid.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Abu Dhabi	33/91	21/70 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Beirut	24/75	15/59 s	27/80	17/62 pc
Cairo	32/89	15/59 s	37/98	15/59 s
Damascus	24/75	9/48 s	28/84	12/53 s
Jerusalem	22/71	12/53 s	28/79	14/57 s
Luxor	39/100	15/59 s	43/109	17/62 s
Riyadh	29/84	17/62 pc	31/88	16/61 pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algiers	18/64	10/50 pc	17/62	12/53 r
Cape Town	27/80	19/66 s	28/82	17/62 s
Casablanca	22/71	11/52 s	17/62	10/50 c
Harare	22/71	8/46 pc	28/79	10/50 s
Lagos	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Nairobi	21/70	13/55 c	23/73	14/57 c
Tunis	14/57	7/44 c	21/70	12/53 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 pc	33/91	26/79 r
Beijing	18/64	6/43 pc	18/64	7/44 r
Hong Kong	18/64	14/57 sh	24/75	21/70 sh
Manila	32/89	23/73 c	32/89	23/73 pc
New Delhi	37/98	21/70 s	40/104	23/73 s
Seoul	9/48	1/34 s	11/52	2/35 pc
Shanghai	18/61	5/41 s	16/61	11/52 r
Singapore	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 c
Taipei	17/62	10/50 r	23/73	19/66 r
Tokyo	9/48	2/35 pc	9/48	1/34 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	24/75	18/64 pc	27/80	15/59 pc
Caracas	30/86	20/68 pc	30/86	20/68 pc
Lima	22/71	18/64 pc	24/75	19/66 pc
Mexico City	23/73	9/48 pc	25/77	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Santiago	14/57	9/48 r	17/62	8/46 pc

North America

Anchorage	8/46	3/37 sh	8/46	-2/29 c
Atlanta	26/79	11/52 sh	21/70	9/48 pc
Boston	10/50	2/35 c	7/44	1/34 r
Chicago	4/39	-3/27 c	4/39	-2/29 pc
Denver	10/50	-2/29 c	9/48	-2/29 c
Detroit	7/44	-1/31 r	8/43	-2/29 s
Honolulu	29/82	21/70 s	29/82	22/71 pc
Houston	25/79	14/57 c	21/70	12/53 r
Los Angeles	24/75	10/50 s	26/79	12/53 s
Miami	26/79	20/68 s	28/82	18/66 pc
Minneapolis	2/35	-4/25 c	3/37	-4/25 pc
Montreal	2/35	-1/31 c	2/35	-4/25 pc
Nassau	29/82	19/66 s	27/80	21/70 pc
New York	12/53	4/39 c	8/46	1/34 c
Phoenix	29/82	16/61 s	27/80	15/59 s
San Fran.	22/71	9/48 pc	22/71	11/52 pc
Seattle	16/61	6/43 s	18/64	7/44 pc
Toronto	6/43	-4/25 r	4/39	-8/22 sn
Vancouver	14/57	8/46 pc	16/61	11/52 pc
Washington	19/66	7/44 c	12/53	1/34 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth L	Depth U	Mtn. Pistes	Res. Pistes	Snow State	Last Snow	Comments
Andorra							
Pas de la Casa	120	200	Fair	Open	spring	2/4	*fully open, great skiing available*
Soldeu	60	190	Fair	Open	spring	1/4	*fully open, lovely easter skiing*
Austria							
Ischgl	20	100	Good	Open	Var	3/4	*41 lifts, enjoyable above midstation*
Hintertux	10	200	Good	Open	Var	4/4	*18 lifts open, great skiing at altitude*
Kitzbuhel	0	100	Fair	Open	Var	4/4	*41 lifts open, all but lower runs good*
Lech	70	120	Good	Open	Pwdr	4/4	*all 34 lifts open, well-groomed pistes*
Obergurgl	25	90	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*22 lifts open, pistes in great shape*
Saalbach	30	55	Fair	Open	Var	3/4	*58 lifts, most pistes reasonable*
Schladming	15	80	Fair	worn	Var	3/4	*all lifts open, upper runs enjoyable*
St. Anton	55	285	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*32 lifts open, superb spring skiing*
Canada							
Lake Louise	140	185	Good	Open	Var	2/4	*12 lifts open, pistes in great shape*
Whistler	40	235	Good	Open	Var	1/4	*25 lifts, all but lowest runs good*
France							
Alpe d'Huez	85	300	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*67 lifts open, excellent easter skiing*
Avoriaz	140	180	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*42 lifts open, superb spring skiing*
Chamonix	30	250	Good	Closed	Pwdr	3/4	*46 lifts open, upper slopes superb*
Courchevel	90	125	Good	Open	Var	3/4	*all lifts open, pistes in great shape*
Les Deux Alpes	30	320	Good	Open	Var	3/4	*50 lifts, all but lowest runs good*
Méribel	25	85	Good	Open	Var	3/4	*57 lifts, good above mid-station*
La Plagne	100	205	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*100 lifts open, enjoyable throughout*
Tignes	110	180	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*47 lifts,excellent skiing all levels*
Val d'Isère	85	180	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*40 lifts superb on and off piste*
Val Thorens	60	200	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*fully open, great powder throughout*
Germany							
Berchtesgaden	5	90	Fair	Closed	Var	3/4	*10 lifts, good above mid-station*
Garmisch	10	330	Good	Some	Var	4/4	*25 lifts open, great skiing at altitude*
Italy							
Bormio	0	120	Fair	Closed	Var	2/4	*13 lifts, upper pistes very good*
Cervinia	100	330	Good	Open	Var	3/4	*34 lifts open, great throughout resort*
Cortina	5	80	Fair	worn	Var	3/4	*most lifts open,ok above mid-station*
Courmayeur	20	155	Fair	Closed	Hard	3/4	*21 lifts open, pistes in great shape*
Livigno	25	60	Fair	worn	Var	2/4	*25 lifts, good cover on most pistes*
Norway							
Geilo	45	45	Fair	Open	Pckd	28/3	*18 lifts open, mostly good, some ice*
Spain							
La Molina	55	185	Fair	Open	spring	18/3	*9 lifts open, enjoyable spring skiing*
Switzerland							
Champery	5	115	Fair	Closed	Var	3/4	*all open, all but lowest runs good*
Crans Montana	0	210	Good	Closed	Var	3/4	*32/41 lifts open, excellent at altitude*
Davos	15	155	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*53/55 lifts open, lovely piste skiing*
Grindelwald	0	90	Good	Closed	Var	3/4	*31 lifts open, upper runs reasonable*
Klosters	5	155	Good	Closed	Var	3/4	*53/55 lifts open, great spring skiing*
St. Moritz	20	80	Fair	worn	Var	2/4	*23 lifts open, best above 2500m*
Verbier	5	185	Good	worn	Var	3/4	*35 lifts open, enjoyable spring skiing*
Wengen	20	50	Fair	Open	Var	3/4	*18 lifts open, much improved skiing*
Zermatt	5	200	Good	worn	Pwdr	3/4	*33 lifts, excellent above 2400m*
U.S.							
Breckenridge	220	245	Good	Open	Var	31/3	*17 lifts, enjoyable packed powder*
Crested Butte	140	200	Good	Open	Pckd	31/3	*all lifts open, pistes in good shape*
Keystone	205	220	Good	Open	Pckd	3/4	*15 lifts open, great skiing continues*
Heavenly	175	300	Good	Open	Pckd	1/4	*23 lifts open, well-groomed pistes*
Park City	260	255	Good	Open	Pwdr	3/4	*14 lifts, 89 runs open, fresh powder*
Telluride	170	190	Good	Open	Pckd	31/3	*10 lifts open, good cover throughout*
Vail	185	255	Good	Open	Pckd	31/3	*26 lifts open, great at all levels*

Key: L,U: Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes. Mtn. Pistes Mountainside pistes. Res. Pistes Runs leading to resort village. Art. Artificial snow.

Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain.

PEOPLE

IT'S not easy to play a living legend like **Nelson Mandela**, but **Sidney Poitier** is going to have a go, ruffling the feathers of South African actors who say the film role belongs to them. Poitier is to star in an American-backed movie, but South African actors said they were pinning their hopes on a rival domestic feature that is to be the "official" screen version of the life of the prisoner turned president. "The veracity of the story, its texture and reality, could only come from a South African performance," said **Dan Robbertse** of the actors' union PAWE. "It's more of a cultural argument we're putting forward."

□

Charlton Heston, star of "The Ten Commandments," felt he had to explain why he had no qualms in doing a beer commercial on television that was harshly criticized by religious groups for soiling his "Moses" image. "If it were Moses holding a staff in one hand and a beer in another, that would be different," Heston said. "But I'm an actor, for heaven's sake. You have to compartmentalize."

□

Omar Sharif's Worldwide Games has applied for a licence to open a $75 million casino, hotel and leisure complex in Cape Town, the company announced. OSWG hopes that the complex, at the foot of the landmark Table Mountain and adjacent to the poor townships of Mitchells Plain and Khayelitsha, will bring economic benefits to the area's black and mixed race residents.

□

Hammer's message to creditors: U Can't Get It All Back. Hammer, the Grammy-winning rapper, has filed for bankruptcy protection in California, saying he can't pay the $10 million he owes creditors. "It's time to stop the bleeding and get on with my life," he said. He put his assets at $1 million. Hammer, who once had a hit song called "U Can't Touch This," is negotiating to sell his mansion in Fremont, California.

□

Masuhiko Tsuji, one of just six members of the Charlie Parker Society of Japan, is donating his collection of Charlie Parker memorabilia to Kansas City. The city that claims the Bird as its native son will be able to claim goodies including copies of his signed concert contracts. Tsuji paid $9,000 for the items two years ago at an auction where he bid against Kansas City's mayor, **Emanuel Cleaver**, for Parker's saxophone. Kansas City got the sax for $140,000. The memorabilia will be on display in the city's jazz museum when it opens in May 1997.

□

Lorena Bobbitt has been released from court-ordered supervision, more than two years after she was acquitted by reason of insanity for cutting off her husband's penis. "Unless she commits another crime, that's the end of it. There's no indication that this is a pattern," said the prosecutor of Prince William County, Virginia, **Paul Ebert**. The end of **John Wayne Bobbitt's** penis was surgically reattached, but the couple have since divorced, and John Bobbit has moved on to a career as a porn-film actor.

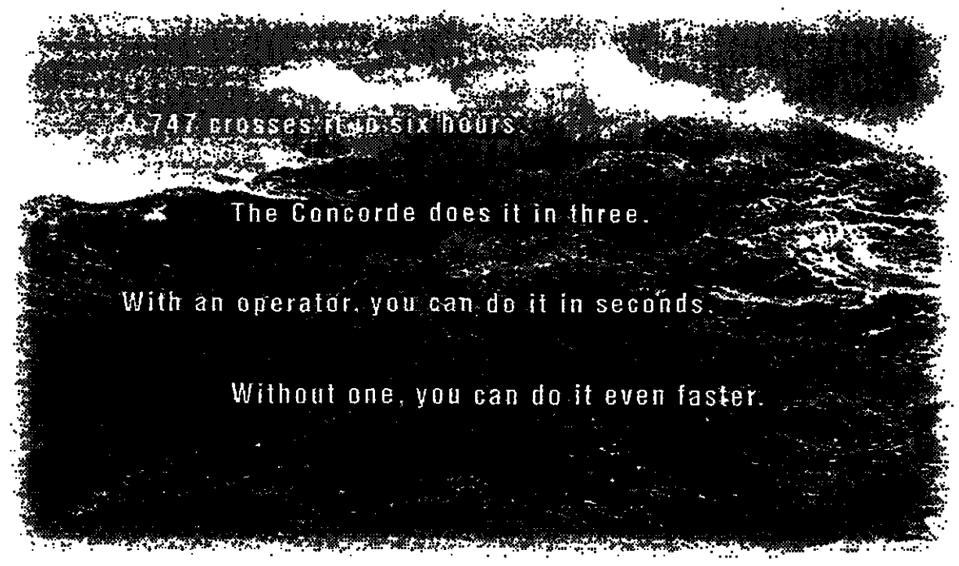
□

Gregory Peck, at 80, says he intends to leave the acting profession. "I've had a 50-year run, and I don't want to wear out my welcome," he said in Paris, where he is on vacation with his French-born wife, **Véronique**. . . . On the other hand, Sir **Alec Guinness**, 82, doesn't seem to be in any hurry to retire. Unveiling a plaque celebrating his six decades in film, Sir Alec said he wasn't sure he was worthy of such an honor. "The idea makes me feel rather fraudulent; my contribution to film has always been negligible," Sir Alec said at the ceremonies outside the London headquarters of Equity, the actors' union. "My first love has always been the theater." He won an Oscar for best actor in 1957 for his role in "The Bridge on the River Kwai."

□

Mstislav Rostropovich, the great cellist, accepted an honorary doctorate of humane letters at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. "I have been very touched and excited by my reception here," Rostropovich said. "My English is not enough. I'll use my cello now." And he proceeded to sit and play the Sarabande in C Major from Bach's Cello Suites.

Albert Ferreira/Reuters
ON THE WAY UP — Marla Maples Trump being helped to the podium in New York by Bob Goen. The pair will be co-hosts of the 1996 Miss Universe show.



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